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THE MAGAZINE

Volume V, Number 14

Is Clinton a 'College Town'?

By Robby Miller

'It's a Long Way to the Kitchen'

By John M. McNeel

Overview: The Arts Division

By Felice Freyer

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About This Issue

Winter Study, for many on College Hill, is the time for a change of pace. The Spectator concurs; thus, the editors have abandoned—just for January—the newspaper's customary format. The following pages contain longer, more detailed, and we hope, in many ways more interesting, articles than we are usually able to publish. At the back of The Magazine, news and sports round-ups have been included to keep the community informed of major events.

THE SPECTATOR
Mitchel Ostrer—Editor-in-chief
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Ducking VD Shots

By Vincent L. DiCarlo

It is noisy. The light from the Mercury vapor lamps in the ceiling are giving the unidentifiable mixture on my plate a greenish tinge that clashes unpleasantly with the artificial-looking purple of a small lump of Jello. A freshman has discovered that a paper plate makes an acceptable missile. In Commons, to a freshman, at lunch, *anything* makes an acceptable missile. Soon others, realizing how many years they have wasted not having known about the useful aerodynamic qualities of paper plates, quickly demonstrate their imitative prowess, if not their fine breeding, by filling the air with the drippy discs. What these lack in accuracy they make up for in sheer number. Fortunately, I muse, no one has yet had the idea of launching gobbets of the mashed potatoes.

I have mused too soon. There is a freshman in a blue pillow-coat standing on the balcony launching away. He is obviously having the time of his life. A rather timid looking Kirkland student who has just intercepted one of the starchy projectiles with her hair objects to the behavior of this would be Errol Flynn on the balcony on the grounds that the messy missiles are even more inappropriate to wear than they are to eat. "Up yours!", the sportsman jauntily replies, being well pleased with his audacity and quick wit.

A table full of Kirkettes cast withering glances in his direction. They are worried about their yellow sweaters. Also, this is a fine opportunity for them to practice their withering glances.

Returning my attention to the unpleasantness at hand, I carefully separate a portion of the gelid mass from the rest and place it cautiously in my mouth. It instantly sucks all of the heat out of my tongue. I hope that soon the temperature of the rest of what's on the plate will rise to that of the room, which is too hot.

Chew, chew, chew, swallow. At least there were no bones in that one. The sign at the counter said that the gaily colored stuff that is holding the pasty part together is "chopped Italian sauce." I would be ashamed of the race of my fathers were I not absolutely confident of the habitual euphemistic mendacity of the subtly sadistic genius who makes the signs. Also, I am certain that no chopped Italian was ever this insipid tasting. A very hungry looking Irish Setter has just eaten an entire plate of the stuff. A grimacing dog is a remarkable sight.

Meanwhile the food throwers have organized themselves into teams. TEAMS!! Maybe they've finally discovered a team sport Hamilton can really excell in. It'll look great on ABC, complete with Service Systems jerseys and the kazoo band. Of course, getting another school to play may not be easy.

I can see my editor doing some creditable broken field running in a vain attempt to get himself and his tray to a table so that he, too, can perpetrate acts of unforgivable cruelty on his alimentary canal. While his superhuman reflexes allow him to avoid the direct threat of being beaned with an apple or an orange, he loses his footing on a cunningly placed dab of mashed potato and the resulting almost artful caper allows his cream of celery soup to succeed in its imperialistic designs on the rest of the tray.

Sitting down across the table he gazes mournfully at the wreckage on his tray. "I guess I should have planned it so I got here at half time," he says. His name is Ben Base. "Well, Baseness," I say consolingly, "It could have been worse. You could have bounced off the wall, been tripped by the Saint Bernard, and ended up in that puddle of milk," I say as I watch a disgruntled student pick himself up out of the puddle of milk, looking for a responsible party. He doesn't find one, so he satisfies himself with some fusiliginous invective at the world in general.

That Irish setter is beginning to look ill. Probably something he ate. I am hoping fervently that it's not serious as I put down my fork for the last time in favor of a glass of tea.

Base is petulent because I missed another deadline. "It's not that we want your copy that badly," he says, "but if we save space for you and you don't show up until four in the morning on the day of publication, you're not exactly doing us a favor." I patiently explain to him the value of brinksmanship in a world of certainties, but he is adamant. "If it's not in the office by three-thirty, it's getting bumped," he says.

By doing some quick calculations I discover that this gives me enough time to hitch a ride into Clinton, buy a six-pack, and make it back with three hours to spare. "I think I can manage it," I say hopefully. "Got any ideas for a topic?" Base sneers disgustedly into his tray, where the celery soup has now congealed to the consistency of latex rubber.

The food fight is over but I don't know who won. Its debris is in evidence, though. Over in a corner the Irish Setter is lying prone. That's alright, because every once in a while, if you look closely, his left hind leg twitches. Only a few hard-core coffee drinkers are left in the room. Base and I get up and leave. Outside it is snowing. I'm beginning to hate snow.

Is Clinton a 'College Town'?

By Robby Miller

"Clinton is a peculiar college town. It *is* a college town in the sense that the college is here, but not in the sense that one is aware upon entering the community that Hamilton and Kirkland are present."

This view, as expressed by Raymond Mellen of Moses Foote Worldwide Imports, is one that is shared by many people living on and off "the Hill," who see Clinton as a combination of two distinct communities: the wealthy, suburban, professional villagers and the well-to-do students, faculty, and administrators at the colleges.

What many people do not agree upon, however, is whether or not this relationship between the village and the Hill is one which promotes the maximum economic and social welfare of both communities.

At question is the extent to which the colleges contribute to the economic stability of Clinton, whether or not Clinton businesses are supported enough by and cater enough to the college community, and whether or not the Colleges have encouraged a "polarized" social relationship.

It is obvious that Clinton is not similar to an Ann Arbor, Michigan or an Ithaca, New York, or other "university communities," as a New York Times Magazine article recently labeled them, where the Universities of Michigan and Cornell have grown to such massive proportions that each has become the sole major industry in its community. Rather, Clinton is still much like the college town to which the Times article contrasts such university communities:

"Your old-fashioned, garden-variety college town in which there is the town and there is the college, and the only connection between them is the friction that results from the streaking on Main Street."

'This town would probably die without the college'

As one Cornell visitor to the Hamilton and Kirkland campus recently remarked, "Whereas Ithaca's industry is students, and the community around Cornell is officially "Collegetown," in Clinton there really are no special apartments or stores directed only at students." "Although Clinton is not all Hamilton-Kirkland Colleges," as Peter Bliss, the general manager of the Alexander Hamilton Inn, claimed, "it is a very important element in the whole Clinton economy."

That importance becomes evident when it is realized that the student population during the school year is about 1500 and the village population, which already includes many college employees, is about 2500. In addition, the increase in the number of townspeople over the years has been about the same as the increase in students.

"There is no doubt that students comprise the biggest cohesive buying power in the village of Clinton," said Mellon, whose store depends upon students for nearly 50 per cent of its revenues.

Mellen's store is like many in Clinton, which opened 10 or more years ago "without even thinking" about the college student market but has since realized its value.

Whereas H.J. Allen, whose hardware store depends on students for only "about 5 per cent" of its total business, said that his sales "do not suffer" when the colleges are out, a cashier at the Park Row Pharmacy, whose daughter works at Kirkland, commented, "If it weren't for the colleges, we'd be really dead up here . . . We really rely on the students to make a profit."

"When the college is out, that's when I get hurt," said Larry BoVee, the owner of Ford's supermarket. "There's an 8-10 per cent increase in our sale of greens when the kids are here."

Bernie Mahoney, the manager of Don's Rok, said that 50 per cent of his trade is with Hamilton students. He attributes such success to the "looser, more relaxed" atmosphere of his bar as compared to others in Clinton. "Nobody hollers at you here," he said.

"We depend on the Colleges for a substantial part of our business," said Joe D'Agostino of Clinton Liquors, "and we really do miss them during the summer and vacations."

Almost all of the older businessmen who were interviewed felt that, in spite of the current recession, students are trading more in Clinton than they did five years ago but not as much as 10 or 15 years ago. Rocky Martello, who works at the College Barber Shop, said, "This is the first year that the student business has picked up a little . . . Ten years ago, it was beautiful, but after the Beatles became popular student haircuts went downhill."

C. Bruce Weaver, of the liquor store by the same name, also looked fondly back to "the old days" when "students used to drink high-quality stuff, because they liked the taste."

"Now," Weaver said, "they just buy booze to get drunk."

Although all of the businesses in Clinton welcome, enjoy and profit from the student trade which they have, most have done little to maximize that group's buying power. As one merchant said, "We haven't ignored it, but we haven't altogether geared ourselves to it either."

A large number of students, along with the head of Clinton's Chamber of Commerce and men's haberdasher, Robert L. Kinne, wonder why there are not more shops, bars or services "geared" to the college student. "I think that the merchants should

encourage college business more than they do, and they might get more," said Kinne. "You can't expect the students to buy if you don't have what they want and if you're not courteous to them when they come in your store."

Perhaps because of his own efforts, student check-cashing at stores in Clinton no longer involves the hassles that it did a few years ago, said Kinne. All of the businessmen interviewed said that they have had few or no problems with students' checks bouncing, with the exception of Weaver who said, "We get stung by bad checks every year."

"As of late, a lot of local businesses have begun to encourage the student market," said Bob Hazleton, owner of the Clinton House Restaurant, which he says has encouraged it "from the beginning."

Although there is no real evidence that old stores are encouraging students more, there are three stores which have opened in the past couple of years which are directly "student-oriented" in price and merchandise. Tom Bell, the owner of The Whole Earth Natural Food Store, said that he "opened up with the idea that the two colleges would provide a good business" and that he was surprised and somewhat disappointed that only 30 per cent of the people who come in are college students. Vicki Dutch, owner of the Bare Essentials Boutique, also opened to get college trade. Dutch, whose store relies on students for 60 per cent of its business, said, "This town would probably die without the college."

The owner of The Red Madrigal Record and Book Shop said that his business is "almost solely dependent upon the college" and that he has twice lowered prices in an effort to get student trade.

The only other places in Clinton which cater directly to the college student's desires are Keenan's Book Store and the Downstairs

Pub at the Inn. Most students, however, would probably agree with the statement of a Hamilton sophomore who said, "This village should offer more of what other college towns provide, such as inexpensive but stylish-looking cocktail-entertainment lounges, pizza and sub parlors, and a Levi's clothing store."

As Sally Mellen of Worldwide Imports said, "This college town is . . . far against the norm. Even Hamilton, New York, is [more normal] with its college bars . . . "

Perhaps the interests of townspeople and those of the college staff and students in Clinton are not as closely interwoven as such communities as Ann Arbor, or nearby Hamilton, home of Colgate University. The separation of interests here has occurred partly, of course, because of the physical separation of the Hill from the village. But mostly the separation is due to certain attitudes and policies on the part of both groups, one of which is the previously-mentioned lack of student orientation by Clinton businesses. Another is what one villager calls "the self-perpetuating isolationist" policy of the College.

"The College has polarized itself, at least residentially, has prevented non-college types from living up the Hill by buying private homes as they went up for sale and putting faculty in them," this villager said. "By and large, it has pretty much separated itself from the rest of the community; no one is saying that this is the right way, but many say, 'why fight it?' "

Social friction between the Hill and the village is further caused by the social separation between Hamilton and Kirkland. As Mr. Mellen pointed out, "When socializing between administration and faculty, we seldom see Hamilton and Kirkland members together at the same party. If you can't get the two campuses together, how the hell can you get the colleges and the village together."

"To us, it's absolutely mind-boggling for such a small school," he said.

Some villagers further complain that the colleges have "intimidated" them by not keeping them as well-informed of college events, such as lectures and team sports, and of college services, such as the use of the Book Store, as they were two years ago. These townspeople are somewhat saddened that the Colleges have not made more of a "conscious effort" to encourage community interaction with the school. Also, some townspeople, such as Larry Vaughn, the owner of Holland Farms, feel that the college administration should promote a representative on the Clinton Chamber of Commerce.

Nonetheless, despite these difficulties, most villagers view the relationship between the students and the village as "good and always improving," as Joe D'Agostino said.

"I think there's more student interest, especially at Kirkland, in the community than ever before," said another villager.

On the plus side of town-gown relations, people both on and off the hill emphasize the success of the Kirkland teaching internship program, the Free School, the Host Family idea of Joel Tibbetts, and the special effort by Coach Long to invite the public in Clinton to the fall football games. However, there are some lingering reverberations which are still felt by villagers and faculty who remember a night in 1958 when several fraternity members were involved in a brawl with townspeople at the Village Tavern, which virtually demolished the place. "After that, the Clinton area really looked down on the kids for a long while," said Bob Hazleton, "and things were tough."

> 'The College has polarized itself... why fight it?'

Most villagers thus treasure the "pleasant" relationship that exists today, for they also remember the day just five years ago this spring when Hamilton and Kirkland students wearing black armbands marched side-by-side in a massive, silent anti-war procession down College Hill Road onto the Village Green. "Those were tense times," said Ray Mellen, "and the endless sight of such a potentially powerful force made a lot of people and merchants in this little village realize how small a proportion of that college community we'd actually touched."

It is clear that Hamilton-Kirkland and Clinton have come a long way since both of those days in terms of understanding and communicating with each other. But it is also clear that a great deal more "touching" is left to be done between both communities.

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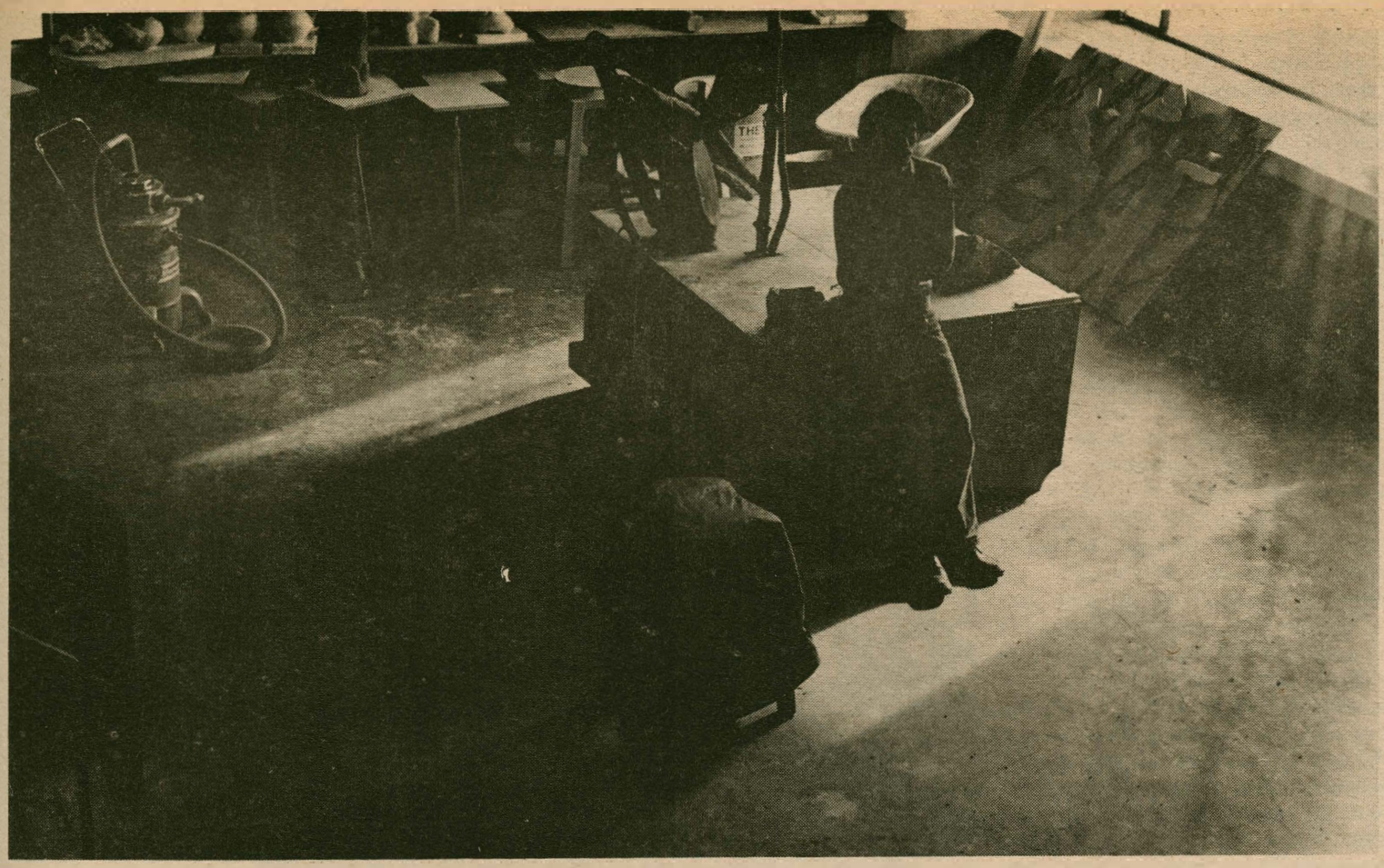

Overview: The Arts Division

By Felice Freyer

Perhaps more than any other academic division at Kirkland, the Arts Division continues to be a source of both intense pride and vehement discontent for its students. While virtually all professors and students spoken to in the division acknowledge the inevitable problems caused by limited funds and facilities, opposing views exist on other issues, such as intradivision politics, student-faculty relations, and professional goals. How well are things going at List Arts Center? —Well, that all depends on whom you talk to...

Katie Hutchinson, assistant director of admission, said she considered the arts to be Kirkland's strongest division. Most of the art students interviewed were pleased with the general quality of both the professors and their fellow students, and one transfer student said that Kirkland's Art Division was "In every way better" than that of her previous school. Enrollment in art courses is high—Arts Division Chairman William Rosenfeld' said that all the introductory level courses were always oversubscribed and students are frequently closed out—and more Kirkland students are concentrating in the subject listed as "art" (this includes the visual arts, ceramics, sculpture, etc.) than in any other single discipline.

But no one seems to have forgotten the McDermid incident.

A year ago, the decision not to reappoint the popular professor of sculpture, James McDermid, led to outrage on the part of students who felt the Arts Division had "betrayed the Kirkland philosophy." Students still complain of "secrecy," "division politics," and "hostility between students and faculty" within the Arts Division. This year's Particulars printed a letter by an anonymous Kirkland student who said the Arts Division faculty was excessively devoted to its own artwork at the expense of their students, and accused them of using Kirkland as a stepping stone.

The six Arts Division professors who were available for interview expressed an overall satisfaction and optimism when asked about the quality of their students and the future of the division. But, when asked about their colleagues or their opinion of the division as a whole, most responded with a diplomatic muteness that sometimes appeared to border on paranoia.

What, then, is the role of the Arts Division at Kirkland? Does it characterize the school? Are students satisfied with their teachers and vice versa? What direction do those involved want the division to take? What role, in fact, should the fine and performing arts play in any liberal arts institution?

It is a relatively new idea to put the arts on equal footing with the humanities and the social sciences. "In the sixties, the purpose of most art courses was to give students a veneer of culture to use at cocktail chatter," said President Babbitt. "If there was studio work, it was either noncurricular or a kind of therapy—'come in and get your hands dirty.'

"By the time Kirkland came along, we thought we saw a tremendous sense on the part of the students that there was a whole chunk of reality not being addressed in the normal curriculum. In effect, students were saying 'There is a reality which concerns itself with the esthetic and with the manifesting of emotional states of being which is an important part of people's existence.... and there is a kind of discipline to the arts when approached seriously.'"

When Kirkland was founded in 1965, Albert List contributed funds to build an arts center and the Arts Division was established in its own right. It was intended to comprise one-quarter of the Kirkland curriculum. Both the Admissions Office and President Babbitt emphasized that Kirkland is not and was never intended to be an art school. "We don't sell any particular division," said Assistant Director of Admission Hutchinson. "We encourage anyone with special talents or abilities. You don't want Kirkland to be thought of as an art college but rather as a liberal arts college."

"I don't think it [the Arts Division] characterizes the college," Babbitt said. "With the exception of science, I think we're reasonably balanced. I don't think I'd like us to be characterized by one division."

Many of those interviewed thought that the arts function well, if not better, within the liberal arts context. "The liberal arts curriculum supports the performing arts and the performing arts are integral to the liberal

arts," said Dean of Academic Affairs Catherine Frazer.

"I think our students are in an important way ahead of students that go to strictly technical art schools," said Arts Division Chairman Rosenfeld. "Art is not just a matter of technical finesse. The technical training students receive here, given the amount of time they spend at it, is as good as they would receive in a professional school—but with the added ingredient of a liberal arts education behind it. And that's where art flourishes."

However, one student, Nancy Burnett '75, who declared as an art major and then decided against it, said she found it too difficult to practice art seriously within a liberal arts school. "Art is just as academic as any other field," she said. "But if you do any other academic work, something has to suffer, and with me, art usually did."

Some object to this point of view. "You can't underrate the strength of the arts within the liberal arts," said Carol Bellini-Sharp, assistant professor of drama. "Both can be strong. They fulfill one another; they feed one another."

"The arts are an integrated part of life," said Robert B. Muirhead, associate professor of painting, printmaking and drawing. "Here it plays just about the right role—a significant one."

Assistant Professor of Visual Arts William Salzillo defined art as "A way of thinking. It's especially effective in teaching students to think in situations. A good deal of living is creative. You need a creative imagination to survive."

Although there are more students majoring in "art" than in literature or psychology or any other discipline, the total number of students concentrating in any Arts Division subject—counting dance, drama, music, and writing as well as art—is less than in any other division except the sciences. In other words, there are less Arts Division majors than there are Humanities Division majors or Social Science Division majors in Kirkland's junior and senior classes. Yet enrollments are high; art courses, especially introductory level courses, are popular.

'Are Kirkland art students serious artists or merely dilletantes?'

This raises the cliched and perhaps somewhat prejudicial question one frequently hears: Are Kirkland art students "serious artists" or merely "dilletantes"?

"I think the quality of the students is very good," said Alan Heard, associate professor of music, but later he added, "Nobody worries that if someone takes a history course they're only trying to dabble in history. And it would never occur to anyone to offer a course in 'Chemistry Appreciation.' This question is the result of the image of the arts as being somehow extraneous." Salzillo said he was impressed with the talent of Kirkland art students. "They're just as good as the students in any art school I've ever been at."

"You don't find the highly specialized people here," said Nathan Boxer, associate professor of film. "Out of every class there's one or two. Most people that come here are not defined as to what they want to do. I don't find serious writers or serious scientists or serious doctors in great numbers here either," he added.

"They're all serious given the particular situation in which they're involved," said Bellini-Sharp. "They have a serious commitment at that time."

"We don't necessarily have much expectation of finesse in the introductory level courses," said Chairman Rosenfeld. "These courses give the student the chance to test her relationship to a medium so she can determine the extent of her subsequent commitment. Becoming an artist is a long, ongoing process. Those who left here are sufficiently fortified to continue pursuing professional status."

As for what the students think of the professors, the responses were also varied.

"I think the teachers are good. They're open to do just about anything you want, and then they help you from there," said Nancy April '76, who transferred to Kirkland in September.

Nancy Burnett said "They're all pretty good. They know their stuff," but complained of "a trend toward professionalism" in the teaching. "They're expecting professional quality work. They're demanding too much and not giving enough preparation," she said. Rhonda Bugg '76, a theatre major, was generally satisfied with the drama faculty. "Carol Bellini-Sharp is a fine teacher. I'm fascinated by her," she said.

But Nancy Dolliver '75, a music major, when asked her opinion of the arts faculty, answered, "I'm not too crazy about them.... I was satisfied with the dance professors but very dissatisfied with the music professors. I didn't learn much from them. I don'teven go to them any more. If I have a problem, I go to the Hamilton music professors. I found them to be much more helpful."

A senior concentrating in the Arts Division, who asked not to be identified, said, "I don't have much respect for the Arts Division as a body of people. A lot of teachers are at odds. They're not a coherent body of people. There's underhand stuff going on. You get the feeling they're doing things personally rather than on principle."

An art student in the sophomore class, who also did not want to be identified, said, "You get the feeling that if a professor is out of favor in the division, he won't get reappointed. People I know feel they can lose a faculty member if he doesn't agree with the division, even if he's a good teacher. And I think that's what happened to McDermid.

"There's a lot to be cleaned up just in terms of the secrecy that's going on. Everything is done behind closed doors," she said, citing as an example of the "defensiveness that students met with" when they requested to be allowed to sit in on faculty meetings about their own senior projects.

However, this student said that although she was disturbed by the "division politics," she was satisfied with what goes on in the classroom. "I'm getting what I want, I'm getting enough art, enough guidance, and enough leeway."

Margaret Klenk '75, a theatre major, said

that although she was happy with the quality of her drama professors, she had received a different impression of the relationship between the students and faculty outside the theatre department. "I'm sure there's still a great deal of hostility between students and faculty because of McDermid," she said. "I think the firing of McDermid was a very poor move on the part of the Arts Division and it will resound throughout the division for many years." "There's a feeling of mistrust," said Kim Webster '75, an art major. "Students feel their evaluations of teachers are not taken seriously."

All the Kirkland arts professors are professionals; they are or at one time were involved professionally in their field. When questioned on the subject, Nancy Dolliver said, "In some individual cases, I have gotten the impression that some professors are more interested in their own work" than in the students, but most people find this professionalism to be one of the division's most positive aspects.

"There's no question they're devoted to their work," said Kim Webster. "They'd be rotten teachers if they weren't. They shouldn't have to give all their time to the students." "We are all professionals. We are active in our own media all the time," said Professor Bellini-Sharp. "The work we do here is part of our professional growth."

"It's of great value that people work in their areas. If you haven't done an area in the arts, there's a difference in your comprehension of it," said Professor Boxer. "Doing the arts is part of your understanding of it." "This is a pattern in our society," explained Professor Heard. "The artist cannot exist outside the institution. The setting is created where the artist may work and in return give his services to the college." "You can't live on art alone," Professor Salzillo said. "They feed each other. It makes me a better teacher and a better artist."

Professor Muirhead expressed similar views. "They complement each other," he said. "For me, the contact with people learning and discussing art helps me as an artist. I like the academic life rather than the commercial one. Even if I could sell, I would always teach. I don't really know any other world."

As for the future of the division, everyone is aware that Kirkland's expanding phase is over. Dean Frazer tersely said growth now means "growing better instead of growing bigger."

"Looking over the offerings, we're in good shape," said Chairman Rosenfeld. But Rosenfeld also said he would like the Arts Division to increase its efforts to interrelate the various media—to introduce students to the "commonalities" amongst different art forms—as well as to stress the relationship between the arts and the other disciplines of the college.

"The arts faculty does see itself as serving an integral educational function," said Rosenfeld. "The liberal arts education should include the kind of outlook and exercise that a student gains from participation in the arts."

Muirhead defined the Arts Division's greatest strong point as "its expanding concepts of learning and education. It brings in elements that enhance the total person in his understanding of intellectual life."

'In the arts, there's no such thing as an easy or hard course.'

Muirhead said he wasn't prepared to suggest any specific improvements to be made in the Arts Division, and Salzillo said that any problems in the division are "the result of growing pains. The division hasn't defined itself yet."

Heard spoke of the need to clarify the division's policy. "Policy in the school is becoming codified," he said. "In the early stages, things were liquid. As policy becomes more clear, we will attract better students." As part of the division's policy, Heard foresees the establishment of a "reasonable passing standard" to judge students' artwork and to communicate to them the faculty's expectations. He declined to comment on whether or not the division was also formulating standards of excellence by which to judge professors.

Boxer also expressed the desire to improve his ability to let students know his expectations. "In the arts, there's no such thing as an easy or hard course. It's a question of how far a student wants to take the course. A common understanding is hard to arrive at."

And what do the students want?

The most common complaints were lack of facilities, insufficient course selections, and absence of community spirit.

Nancy Burnett said she came to Kirkland because she heard it had a strong arts division, and was very disappointed. "I couldn't get the courses I wanted. It took me three semesters to get into a drawing course."

"We are short of facilities," said Nancy Dolliver. "The dancers are using music students' space." One art student complained, "There's not enough studio space and the easels are crappy," and Margaret Klenck complained, "We really need a theatre that isn't a renovated hospital."

Kim Webster suggested the Arts Division offer more student-taught courses, and complained of "a feeling of fragmentation. I wish professors and students could feel more like a community. A lot of people are doing their own work in seclusion. You don't see much of what other people are doing."

A writing student said she would like to see more poetry readings, both of students and visiting poets. "Nothing happens in terms of a community of writers. I feel like I'm writing in a void."

Yet despite their gripes, nearly all the art students interviewed felt that the Arts Division was one of Kirkland's greatest assets. In the words of Margaret Klenck, "It has the potential to be one of Kirkland's strongest divisions."

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By Monica Liff

Walter Pilkington.

That is a name most people in this college community recognize. Most of these people--students especially--might not recognize the person to whom that name belongs.

That is because Walter Pilkington, simply "P" in his memos to faculty, is not conspicuous in the building which he manages, the Daniel Burke Library. For circulation help, one sees Helene Browning or one of her assistants. For reference help, Frank Lorenz is around. Walter Pilkington, who often can be seen waiting for the elevator or strolling through the shelves, is the man behind the scenes at the library, however.

His office, hidden behind the circulation desk, is furnished with a huge, scratched-up old wooden desk, a stark contrast to the modern fixtures of the library. Pilkington, too, is old; he is in his mid-sixties. Without intending offense, he might even look older. He is slightly stooped and dresses, shall we say, conservatively--if not drably. But gray hair and moustache aside, Walter Pilkington is making sure that the Daniel Burke Library keeps pace with the revolution in library science caused by information and computer to him, a very progressive small-college library.

Pilkington speaks deliberately. His English accent is still noticeable though he has been in America since the age of 18. And he spices his prose with homespun metaphor: "It's been quite exciting, most of the time; other times, though, it's been duller than ditchwater," he said about his 22 years as the Hill's librarian. After Pilkington came to America he attended Brown University, and received an M.A., in International Relations from the University of Chicago. He joined the New York Public Library staff in 1937.

In 1940, while he was with the New York Public Library, he co-founded "American Notes and Queries: a journal for the curious", and was its editor until 1945. He also edited the "Winslow Lectures in Classical Archaeology".

Since he has been on the Hill, Pilkington has written "Hamilton College: 1812-1962", and a series of six limited editions "Keepsakes for the Friends of the Hamilton College Library." He has edited "Publications of the Members of the Faculty of Hamilton College, 1951-1952", and has written articles for local newspapers and magazines.

Pilkington, who came to the Hill as head librarian in 1952 after working "for a dog's age" as a reference librarian at the New York Public Library, said that Hamilton was quieter then than it is now.

"There were only 550 students here then," he said. Fraternities had a much larger role in the college social life, and "there was a great deal of college enthusiasm. There seems to be a changed atmosphere--a beneficial change," he said. "It seems more lively, and freer."

Pilkington said that the student body has always been an easy group to deal with. He said that he does not have much direct contact with students, since he does not teach and is not involved in freshman orientation, and implied that he must come across as an old fogey. "I must irritate the tears out of them, especially the Kirkland students, because I think of them the way I think of my daughter," he said.

Pilkington, modest about his own role in the planning and development of the Daniel Burke Library, is proud of the library and has said it is the subject of envy for many outsiders. "A lot of visitors come and drool over this place," he said. He related with amazement that one person from Colorado had called him and said that he had read about our library and said he would like to see it.

The designing of the Burke Library was "a beautiful operation," according to Pilkington. The college had a good architect, and sought the advice and cooperation of

faculty, students, and other colleges, he said. "It was really fun, and it worked out pretty well," Pilkington said.

"And we got it finished on time!"

A lot of what Pilkington described as "minute fussiness"went into the designing of the library. He cited for an example the chairs. The chairs were especially designed for the library, he said. It had been decided that there should be wooden chairs, since padded ones get torn. They had a number of different chairs designed, and tried them out with the students.

"We ended up with a chair that is wider than most," Pilkington said,"because, well, men seem to be built larger than they used to be, and the Kirkland students liked to be able to curl up their legs under them when they sat."

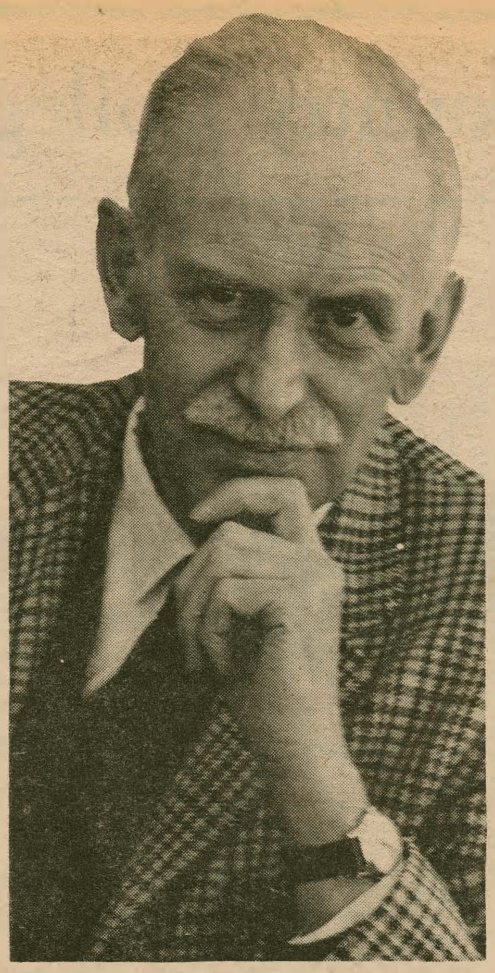
The chairs are also especially designed to hang coats on, according to Pilkington. He explained that when the library was being designed, it was decided that a coat-room would be a waste of space, and people didn't want coat-hooks on all the walls, so no one knew what should be done with the coats. A Kirkland student, Pilkington said, suggested that the supports of the backs of the chairs be one-eighth of an inch higher than the backs of the chairs, so coats could be hung from them. This idea was incorporated into the chair design. Besides the chair design and other minor details, the Burke Library is also built to accomodate the technical changes which advancement in library management and science will bring about. With the increased use of computers, for example, the scope covered by bibliographies of materials is becoming world-wide, Pilkington said. With computer listings of materials, the location of a particular book or article will be able to be found almost instantaneously, and the material, or a photocopy of it, can be sent to the person needing it. "The basic business of the library has not changed," Pilkington said. "The emphasis is still on getting bibliographic materials together."

"With this technological revolution, the factor of time is disappearing," Pilkington said. "You can get information in a matter of seconds, and reproduce pages of materials. You don't need the originals."

'Other times, though, it's been duller than ditchwater.'

The library had " quite a strong bibliographic section," Pilkington said, adding "It's important that you have bibliographies to know what is available."

Pilkington spoke of a plan which he said should be implemented within a year, for listing all the academic journals in the country, and their location, by computer. The Burke Library will be involved in that listing. He also mentioned an "outfit in Ohio" which will provide access to bibliographical material in the country, and which plans to eventually have global listing.



Pilkington said that future library-related uses of electronic technology will include greater uses of micro-print, and "photo-facsimile transmission,"--photocopies sent as news pictures are today, over the wire.

Pilkington said that seeing and being involved in such vast changes in the capabilities of library science is "kind of fun." "It's probably only fun to people interested in the library trade," he added. He admitted that he did not understand much of the technology involved and, gesturing towards his office manual typewriter and, gesturing towards his office manual typewriter, facetiously said that that was about all that he could cope with. The increased use of technology has made possible the extension of the system of inter-library loans which has been in effect in the central New York area for about fifteen years. According to Pilkington, in the last two years, university resources have been made available to the people on the Hill. Through academic cooperation of the library with the libraries of Syracuse University, Colgate University, Utica College, and other small academic libraries in this area, a pool of resources of university size is accessible to the Hill community. "If we don't have the things here, we can get them in a very short time," Pilkington said.

Pilkington stated that such cooperation among the libraries is very important. He said that it became obvious years ago, especially before the construction of the Burke Library, that "the future of academic libraries lay in close cooperation."

More students use the inter-library loan facilities every year, the librarian said. "You don't have to be in a big university center to get stuff, but it does require discipline on the part of the student or faculty member," Pilkington said. "You have to plan more in advance, and adjust your schedule to the arrival of materials."

The Burke Library was designed to accommodate an increase in use of electronic equipment, according to Pilkington. "It was expected that we would not be involved in technological change for five to ten years, when the library was built," he said. "But we had only been in it one year when it hit."

The building is all set up to receive wet carrels (in which electrical equipment can be used) closed-circuit television, and an increasing use of computer terminals, all of which Pilkington expects within the next ten years. "It is important that when the changes come, we won't have to tear the building down. We'll only have to plug the equipment in," he said.

Pilkington said that among the future plans for the library is the installation of an electronic circulation control system to check the proliferation of missing books. He said that it was planned for when the library was built--all the electrical work is there--but was not put in at the time.

"We discussed it with the students and the faculty," he said,"and we thought that what was called the Honor Code tradition would be strong enough that it would not be necessary."

Pilkington generalized about the cause of the problem of material being taken without being signed for to the student protests of the sixties. "The old unwritten rules, such as signing for things, started eroding," he said.

Pilkington said that while at other colleges the book removal was a matter of theft, here students often take books unsigned and then bring them back. "It's not a matter of theft, just damn stupidity," he concluded.

The function of a college library has changed within the last number of years, according to Pilkington. He said that the

'The future of academic libraries lay in close cooperation.'

James Library, which was terribly overcrowded and inefficient during its last years of use, was a good library in its time. However, he said that demands on students have changed, and that they need a different kind of environment in which to work, than they did fifty years ago. "Students have more independent work," he said. "More is demanded of the students, and they want a quieter place to work. Stories have been told about the terrible acoustics in the James Library. Pilkington said that the acoustics were "tolerable" when there were only ten men in the library. However, when Kirkland opened and women started using the library, the higher pitches of their voices caused the acoustics to seem worse, and a carpet had to be laid to keep the noise level down.

The James Library, with its large "collegiate-gothic" main reading room, did not efficiently serve their purposes, and the Burke Library was designed with concern for quiet places and noisy ones.

Cross Country College Hill

By Mark McMurray

For those snowy winter afternoons, when you think the only alternative to a nap is a beer down at the Village Tavern, borrow a pair of skis from a friend or the Outing Club and try cross country skiing.

Cross country skiing can be either a grueling workout or a little more strenuous than indoor gardening. Anyone who can walk can ski. To be sure, developing a strong gliding stride, necessary for racing or advanced touring, requires balance and some practice, but the beginner can enjoy cross country just as much as the expert.

Lately more and more people have discovered the oldest form of skiing. Whether for a mile loop or a three day winter camping tour, cross country skiing is not (as once thought) a sport for those too arthritic for Alpine or downhill skiing. If you are tired of the crowds, the ridiculous lift ticket prices, and long drives that render you incapable of more than two runs down the mountain, cross country might be worth a try. However, the two forms of skiing do not have to be mutually exclusive. For the weeks in between the skiing holidays, you need not stay in from the snow, especially in the Clinton area where there are some particularly good trails, and good equipment is available.

For $8, Dick Sonnes Bike and Ski Shop on Commercial Drive, New Hartford, will supply all the equipment needed for a weekend of skiing. The Outing Club will provide the same services for less. Just join for $2.

If you are past the first stage of experimenting and would like to buy your equipment, Dick Sonnes has complete skiing packages from $50 to $100 – about half of what you would pay for downhill boots alone.

The cross country ski is longer and narrower than its Alpine counterpart . This is because the function of the cross country ski is to glide over the snow rather than to facilitate traversing down a hill. The Norwegians, who were the first skiers of any sort, today make the three top cross country ski brands, Trak, Topper and Bonna.

The skis are laminated, that is, constructed with several layers of wood, giving the ski flexibility and strength and also allowing different woods to be used in different parts of the ski. Hickory is usually used for the sole; it wears well, and yet holds wax better than some harder woods.

Recently the Norwegian companies have developed lignostone edges. Lignostone is actually beachwood, compressed about three or four times, giving the ski edges added durability.

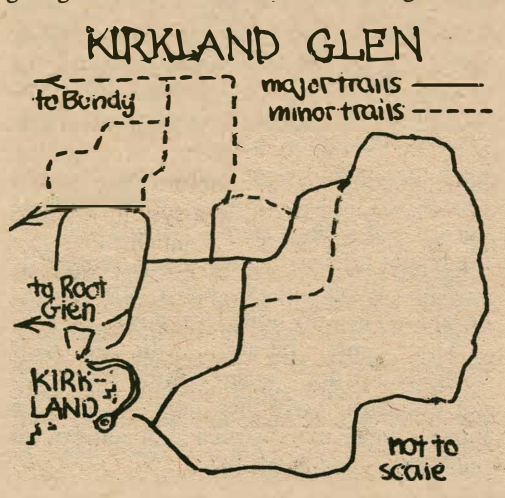
Although 90 per cent of the skis made are wood, there are some fiberglass and synthetic skis. Easier to take care of than wood, skiing purists will argue that waxing (which is unnecessary for synthetic skis) is an integral part of cross country skiing. Without it, they say, skiing isn't the same.

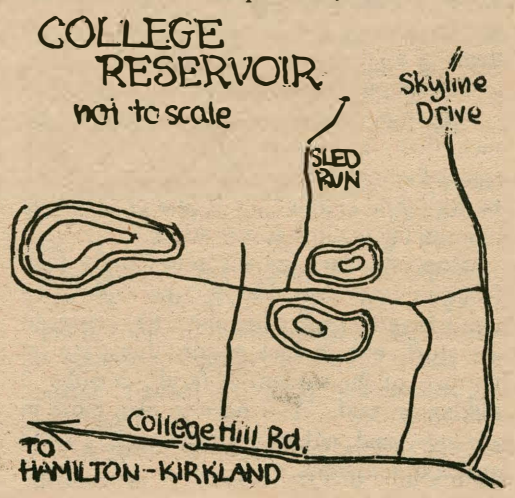
But because most of us will borrow or rent wood skis the problem or art of waxing will present itself one way or another. Improperly waxed skis will pick up snow, slow you down and probably send you back to the tavern.

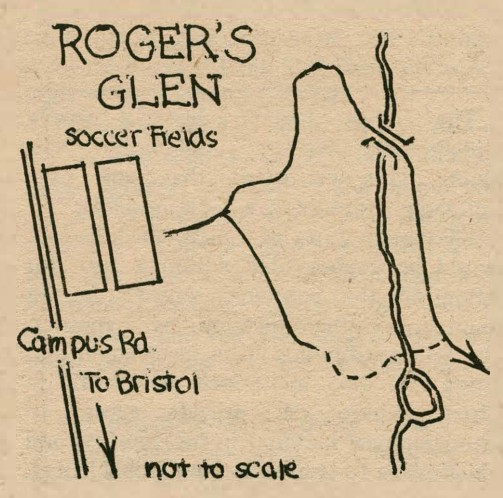
Proper base waxing is also essential if one wants to keep a pair of skis in good shape.

Base waxing, or taring, is done to keep the skis from absorbing water. There are two types of base wax: one is applied with a brush at room temperature, the other is warmed in with a torch. Once your skis are base waxed, (the Outing Club has all the materials) you've given the skis a surface for the surface wax.

The object of this wax is to give the skis glide and grip at the same time. The wax is applied so that when you are moving forward the snow will not stick to the ski. When you stop and press down,however, the wax creates the slight friction between the ski and the snow needed when skiing over uneven terrain. There are as many different types of wax as there are weather conditions; the skier should match the viscosity of the wax with the temperature. Generally, there are two kinds of wax, one for temperatures below 32 degrees and one for warmer temperatures. The age of the snow is another variable. New snow is usually dryer than old snow, lighter and finer grained and thus requires a different wax. Swix has developed a color coding for their waxes. Green for new fallen or fine grained snow from 10-26 degrees F, Blue for fined grained snow from 26-32 degrees F, and Red for slightly wet, new fallen now or settled fine grained snow about 32 degrees F and a little above. There are also semi-fluid







klisters for extreme conditions, and yellow and white cans just for fun. Basically, there is only one way to learn the correct waxing technique: practice and make mistakes. Fortunately, perfect waxing is not necessary to enjoy your trip.

There are about five trails in the immediate area of the colleges, and one can develop a number of variations for each. The three main ones are through Kirkland Glen, through Rogers Glen, and around the college reservoir. The main trail in Kirkland Glen can be followed into Fanguitos field or into Root Glen and down Bundy. Kirkland Glen is probably the best place for the beginner for it is mostly flat and easy to follow. Rougher terrain can be found in Roger's Glen (behind the soccer field).

Despite the differing attitudes between students and security guards the college reservoir is an excellent place for skiing. Many forget the reservoir at the end of swimming season, but the same paths to the ponds become good ski trails in the winter. The best way to enter is by Reservoir Road, the College Hill and Skyline Drive entrances usually being locked by obdurate guards.

Comment: Justice With Honor

By Jack Levy and Scott Wright

In a community which takes much of its intellectual vitality from thoughtful inquiry and interchange, we ought to admit our indebtedness to those whose originality has contributed to our own. Prescribing academic ethics guards the integrity of individual effort and is essential to Hamilton's grading system.

Like it or not, each of us is evaluated in terms of his academic performance compared to other's work. Academic fraud skews the results of a comparative perspective and thereby debases the grading system as a whole. In light of these, Alexander Woollcott designed Hamilton's honor system which is, of necessity, maintained by the Honor Court.

The philosophical need for a court has engendered numerous practical difficulties for the institution itself. Nonetheless, much of the deliberation within court sessions seeks to solve once more the problems posed by the circumstances of each new case. While the particular circumstances of academic fraud brought before the court must be kept confidential, there is a difference between that confidentiality which protects the student and the stigma of secrecy which currently shrouds the court. (Unfortunately, this distinction has become unclear and moves are underway to give the court a better image.) It is not sufficient to announce the results of each case in chapel as that in no way illuminates court procedure; it merely contributes to what is seen as retributive academic justice. Some people believe that mere announcement of a decision proves the vitality of the court and the efficacy of the code. For us, however, this attitude serves no constructive end.

More to the point would be to fully introduce students to what the court has owed them for some time: an explanation of the court's constitution and the implications of the code. The responsibility for making the honor system clear to students has always been the court's, not the English Department's, not the administration's nor even the freshman advisor's. It can no longer be ignored, and some strides have been made this year toward educating freshmen in this regard. None of the five court cases to date has involved a freshman.

An educational process can only have limited effectiveness, for while we can tell a student what plagiarism is, we cannot always justify the court's punishment in specific cases of academic fraud. Here is not the place to debate the sense of the notion that guilt comes in degrees. Suffice it to say that where guilt is obvious, that alone may not determine punishment. Curiously, the constitution vaguely asserts that the "Penalty must be commensurate with the crime," while offering only two alternatives: failure in the paper and failure in the course.

This points to a major institutional weakness. As members of the court we know that given only two choices we often discover ourselves "settling" for a punishment which does not suit the offense. We ask the court, the student body, the faculty and the administration two questions. First, is there a need for new alternatives, and second, what might that be? Frankly, substantive solutions have eluded us. The faculty is loath to accept no credit as a possible new punishment and the studentsbalk at any idea of their permanent record being scarred by a designation which shows that they have cheated. And so, the students who come before the court continue to be judged in a system which is not as equitable as it might be.

In summary, there ought to be other penalties available to guarantee that decisions will be made in an atmosphere which can both assume that the character of an act is defined by its circumstances and then have the means at its disposal to satisfy that belief.

Jack Levy and Scott Wright are both members of the Honor Court.

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The 'Tramp,' a Genius of Gestures

By Peter Sommer

In his autobiography, Charlie Chaplin recounts his struggle to find an idea for his second feature, insisting to himself: "This next film must be an epic! The greatest!"

"The Gold Rush" (1925), *is* the "epic" that Chaplin was looking for. The opening strikes a serious note. The first shots are of a long, serpentine line of prospectors filing up the snow-covered Chilkoot Pass (filmed in Nevada, actually). The sequence is grim; we even see one of the prospectors collapse while the others trudge heedlessly past him.

Then a title announces "A Lone Prospector," and we see a narrow mountain path on the edge of a steep drop. I always laugh at once, not just because I know Chaplin is coming and the path is dangerous, but because the scenery—separated from the opening by only one title—is so patently phony compared with the reality of the pass. Thus, early in the film, Chaplin establishes a contrast that continues throughout: the real world versus the theatre of that world, unblinking reality as the ground for a comic abstract of that reality. It's dangerous to mix modes like that, unless you are able, as Chaplin is, to make each instantly credible and supportive of the other. Then in he comes, dancing along with a pack on his back.

In his first sequence he shows the touch that made him great. As he skips and skids along the narrow path, a gigantic bear appears behind him and follows him. A lesser comic would have turned, seen the bear, and possibly got a lot of laughs out of panicking on the slippery path. But the bear disappears into a cave just before Charlie turns around. We know the danger he has escaped; he does not. This is not only funnier, it is also serious; it exemplifies one of the Tramp's qualities—innocence, and an unwitting faith in the power of that innocence.

> 'Who, we are forced to wonder, is the Tramp?'

Later, when he and Big Jim, another prospector, are trapped and starving in the cabin, Big Jim, delirious with hunger, imagines that Charlie is a gigantic chicken. (Big Jim is played by Mack Swain, a fat and endearing figure in early Chaplin films.) The hallucination is funny, but Chaplin says he got the idea from the tragic story of the Donner party, the emigrants who were snowbound in the Sierra Nevadas in the winter of 1846 and resorted to cannibalism. On this odd point Chaplin himself wrote: "In the creation of comedy,it is paradoxical that tragedy stimulates the spirit of ridicule, because ridicule, I suppose, is an attitude of defiance: we must laugh in the face of our helplessness against the forces of nature—or go insane."

From the Donner story, too, he elaborated the famous sequence of the boiled shoe. (Some members of the starving Donner party roasted and ate their moccasins.) Charlie and Big Jim are so famished that they eat a shoe—the Tramp's, of course. Charlie boils and serves it, and the humor comes not only from what they are eating, but from the way they eat it. A lesser comic inventor might have gotten laughs by having the two men grimace in disgust as they forced themselves to chaw. But, as in the bear incident, Chaplin raises the scene to a higher power, making it funnier by means of poetic imagination. Big Jim is jealous because the Tramp has the bigger piece of shoe, and switches plates. Then the Tramp twirls the shoelaces on his fork lile spaghetti, sucking each nail as if it were a tasty bone. The consolations of fantasy have rarely gone further.

The harmonics of the picture—light tone against dark, light tone arising out of dark and vice versa—are enriched by the Tramp's first entrance into the boom-town dance hall. Chaplin, the director, avoids the conventional sequence: showing us the bustling saloon, then showing us the Tramp looking at it-looking at the camera, in fact.

He shoots past the Tramp, from behind, to the saloon interior. Charlie is in outline; the brightness is beyond him. He watches from the edge, and we watch from an edge even farther behind him. Yet because we see the Tramp from slightly below eye level, there is something strong, almost heroic, in his pathos, and simultaneously, there is something comic in his silhouette. It is the classic, quintessential Chaplin shot.

Both pathos and comedy are heightened in the next moments. A man comes and stands behind Charlie, unseen by him. At the bar, the barkeep says (if we watch his mouth closely), to Georgia, a dance-hall girl, "There's Charlie." She turns and says, "Charlie," smiles, and comes toward Chaplin. He's mystified but happy—until she goes right past him to greet the man behind him. Chaplin had used this idea of mistaken greetings before, notably in a two-reeler called "The Cure," but only to be funny. Here it is funny, but it also crystallizes another matter: the moment of his falling in love despite his forlorn condition.

Georgia is played by Georgia Hale. Her performance here is perfect—she supplies exactly the right qualities of sauciness, sex, and tenderness. This dance-hall girl is a prostitute; what else could she possibly be? (One of her friends at the dance hall is a beefy, older woman, with the look of the traditional madam.) Nothing is done or said to explicate this; it is simply there for those who can see it, and it deepens the film.

The point of this subtext is not merely to slip innuendo past the censor. It provides, for those able to see it, a further stratum of reality for the comedy and, since the Tramp never recognizes what Georgia is, further proof of his armor of innocence.

At a later encounter, Charlie invites Georgia and the other girls to NewYear's Eve dinner in his cabin. They accept, without intending to come. On that evening, Charlie sets the table elaborately and prepares a big meal, then sits down to wait—and wait and wait. At last he nods off at the table and dreams that they have come.

In one of the most celebrated moments in all Chaplin films Charlie dreams he is entertaining the adoring girls by doing the Oceana Roll. Sitting at the table, he sticks two forks into two sabot-shaped rolls, then kicks and jigs them as if they were his legs and he were doing a chorus-girl dance. Every time I see this sequence coming, I think, "I know every move he's going to make. He can't possibly make me laugh again." And every time he does. One reason is that he doesn't merely kick his fork "legs," he uses his whole body behind the forks, employing utter concentration in miniature reproduction of a chorus girl's performance. And, typical of the picture's harmonics, this hilarious pantomime occurs in a dream into which the Tramp has fallen because he has been tricked and disappointed.

I describe one more scene in "The Gold Rush" as an example of Chaplin's comic invention, though it is hard to limit one's self. When Charlie and Big Jim wake up in the lonely cabin to which they have returned, they don't realize that during the night the cabin was blown to a new location - the very edge of a cliff. They can't see out the frost-covered windows.

As the cabin begins to shift on the precipice, Charlie decides to have a look at the trouble. He opens the back door, and hanging onto the doorknob, swings out into immense space. If I had to vote for the single funniest sight gag in films, I'd probably choose this moment. Big Jim pulls Charlie back inside. Then comes a sequence in which the two men, one slight and the other burly, try to inch their way up the increasingly slanting floor toward the safe side of the cabin and the front door. It is a pearl of invisible dynamics, in which they cautiously wish-and will-their bodies upward.

Like so much in Chaplin's films, and in farce generally, this cabin sequence is built on danger. It is scary but seen from safety. The sequence is the quantum of the banana-peel gag, greatly multiplied; we also know that it isn't. Comedy, of all kinds, supplies perception and superiority. In high comedy, which usually deals with social criticism, we can recognize hypocrisy or vanity, acknowledge secretly that we share it, and laugh with relief that it is being ridiculed in someone else. In farce, the materials are often physical, often the dangers of daily life that surround us all the time.

The *farceur* makes injury and possible death simultaneously real and unreal. We know that the Tramp and Big Jim will not be killed in the cabin- it simply could not happen in this kind of picture- yet we feel the danger with our viscera. We are frightened at the same time that we are delighted by the skill of the artists who have outwitted death. Farce characters never get killed. They contrive for us a superiority over mortality, even as they make us laugh at their struggles to escape it.

The finish of "The Gold Rush" strengthens and resolves the light-dark harmonics of the whole. At the end, the Tramp, happily, does not walk down the road alone. We see Charlie rich. Essential though the wealth is thematically, this was not the image that Chaplin wanted to leave before our eyes, so he devised a way for the rich Charlie to put on his Tramp clothes once again. This persona, resumed, gives Georgia, the prostitute, a chance to prove the genuineness of her feelings, and it gives Chaplin a chance to score a last point.

The Tramp had to be dragged away from Georgia by Big Jim, and had to be dragged to wealth. Now the wealth brings them together again on the ship. Money and happiness, Chaplin seems to say, are controlled by the private whims of two powers: fate and authors.

But an even subtler complexity runs through the film, as through most of his major films. The element that persists, through the comedy and through the pathos that makes the comedy beloved, is a sense of mystery. Who, we are forced to wonder, is the Tramp? What is the secret of his unique effect on us?

Consider. Here is a prospector who appears on a mountain trail wearing a wing collar and tie. We never question this, we never even really notice it. Alright, perhaps that's because the Tramp's costume is by now an internationally accepted symbol. After he gets a job in the boom town, the Tramp, who has been collarless for awhile, again wears a collar and tie. Even though this is a rough Alaskan town, we still don't notice the impossibility. When the Tramp and Big Jim are first snowbound in the cabin, Jim's whiskers grow and Charlie's don't.

But then The Tramp's incongruities move from costume into action, and we begin to wonder. When Georgia invites him to dance, he is wearing silly clothes and has wrapped one foot in rags to replace the eaten shoe. But he dances with exquisite style.

Who is he?

When he invites the girls to dinner, he not only knows how to cook, he knows all about table settings, party favors, dainty gift wrappings, and etiquette.

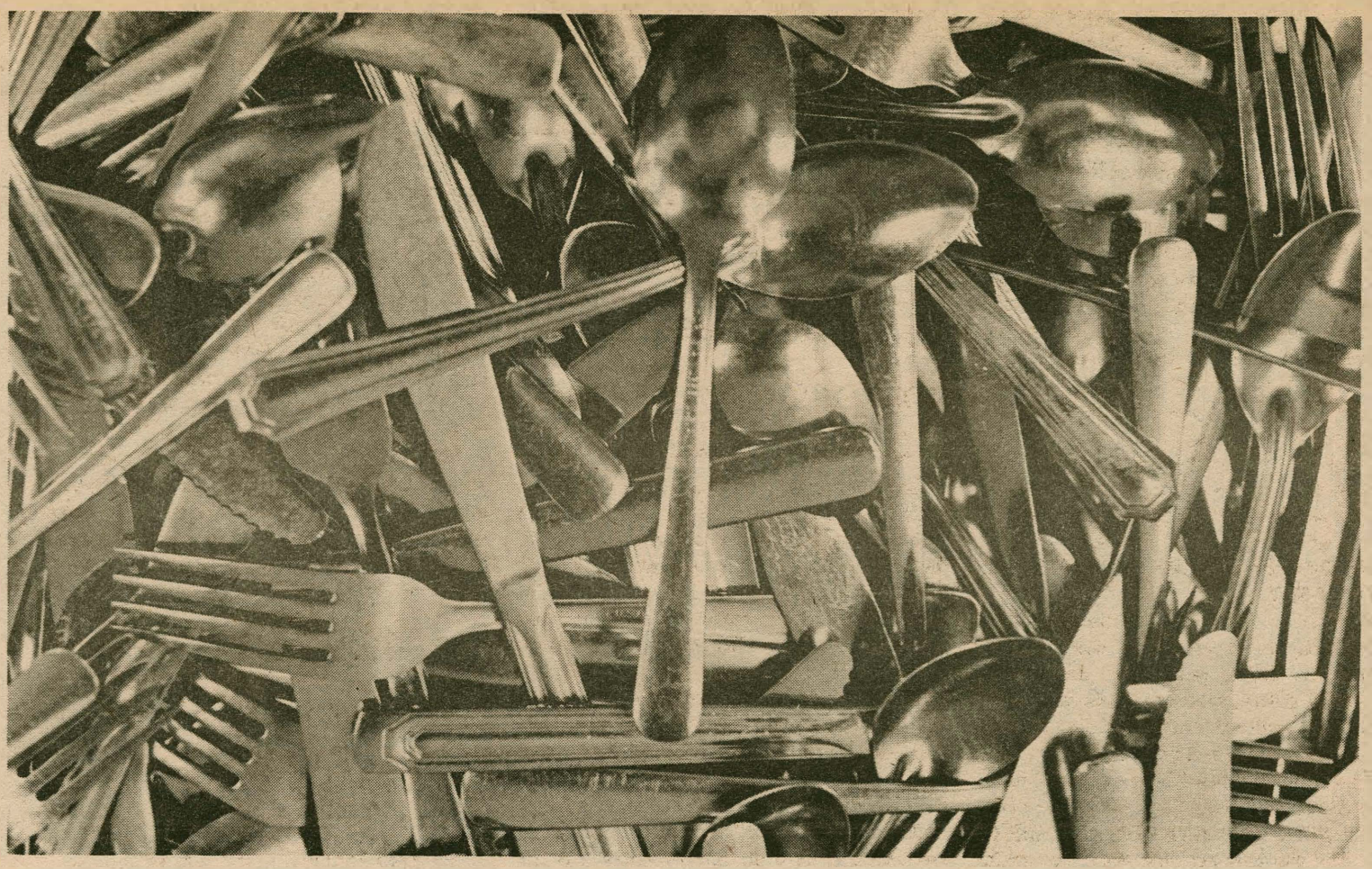
Who is he?

When he performs the Oceana Roll, he knows a chorus-girl routine. When Georgia's Bullyboy tries to force his way into her room, Charlie chivalrously bars the door, contemptuous of danger.

Again - who is he?

I propose no supernatural answer, that he is a divine messenger in ragged clothes, a fool of God. I do suggest that part of the genius of Chaplin, part of his superiority to all other film comics except Buster Keaton, is his ability to make us believe in a comic character whose standards are better than out own, just as his body in motion is more beautiful than our bodies.

I suggest that one of the reasons we have loved him all these decades is that he has not concentrated on merely making us laugh, but has shown us the funniness in a hero-clown, a succinct – but wise – agent of exemplary values. He is not dully angelic; he sometimes pulls off con games, though usually to a good end or to flout oppressive authority. But in the main he compensates for the shortcomings, social and physical, of our lives and beings. In his movement and in his code, even in his cunning, he is what we feel we ought to be.



'It's a Long Way to the Kitchen'

By John M. McNeel

Winter Study, a time of less academic pressure and fewer burdensome homework assignments for many students on the Hill, also means less work for another integral part of the college community—the kitchen staffs.

"We're a lot less busy this month than during the usual semesters," said McEwen cook Anthony Grasso last week. "This is a grace period for us."

It was 5 p.m. in the McEwen kitchen and preparations for the evening meal were almost completed. In a large steam kettle (which is a bit like a cauldron), five gallons of beef stew bubbled and gurgled. In another part of the room, several trays of ham steaks, garnished with pineapple slices, were being heated in banks of horizontal ovens.

Tony, as he is known by the kitchen staff, had 350 entree portions ready to serve for the 5:30 p.m. dining hall opening. Depending on demand for the dishes, he would prepare perhaps 100 more portions before 7:00 p.m. Next month, when all Hamilton and Kirkland students have returned to the campuses, Tony and the rest of the kitchen staff might have to prepare 600 servings per dinner meal.

With the reduced Winter Study work load, the atmosphere in the McEwen kitchen is calm and easygoing. There are no hectic, last-minute preparations for the impending onslaught of hungry students. The kitchen staff has institutional meal preparation down to a science: everyone has a specific, assigned task, all calculated to result in a finished meal by 5:30 p.m.

Earlier in the afternoon, Commons cook Stewart Jones, standing over the boiling kettle of beef stew in that kitchen, had determined that the mixture was too thin. He thickened the stew with a flour and water stock, then gave the whole concoction a rich, lusty color with brown gravy coloring.

All of the ingredients in the beef stew were fresh, Jones promised. There were no left-over vegetables from dinner the night before or meat from another meal. The stew had been prepared from scratch that afternoon.

"Almost all of the food used for the dinner meal is fresh and prepared the same day—no leftovers,' said Jones. "Leftovers are basically used only during the noon meal." Commons manager Irwin McIntosh explained that fresh vegetables are ordered each morning and delivered every day. As a rule, the fresh vegetables are used the day after they are delivered. Orders for meat supplies are placed a week in advance, and delivered meat is used the day after it arrives.

The fresh meat and vegetables come from suppliers in Utica and Clinton. Canned goods, which come in once a week, are delivered from Syracuse. All in all, the campus food supplies come from 28 different distributors, or purveyors.

A strike by workers for the Syracuse purveyor that provides the school with frozen vegetables and canned goods caused some menu adjustments recently. Cook Jones substituted boiled onions for green beans on the dinner menu as a side dish for the stew and ham because of difficulties arising from the strike. He was preparing fewer servings than usual because boiled onions are "not a popular item."

Much of the production, quantity and menu planning is based on past experience. By keeping records of how receptive students are to a particular dish, the food service staff is able to gauge roughly what the demand will be for that dish the next time it is served.

Thus, Jones knows that the ham will probably go over better than the stew, and determines the proper quantity of each to prepare from records given to him by the manager.

Over the years, the campus food services haves been able to devise fairly reliable formulas for production quantities, based on apparent student likes and dislikes and dining hall attendance records. There are periodic changes for which adjustments must be made. For instance, this month the bulk of students happen to prefer lunch at Commons, but visit McEwen for dinner. Production corrections are also made on weekends to compensate for reduced dining hall traffic.

And although each year brings an influx of new students, "there has never been much

change in student tastes from year to year," noted McEwen cook Grasso.

While student tastes may remain fairly static, their appetites certainly seem voracious on a mass scale. Amazing quantities of meat, bread, soft drinks, vegetables and desserts are consumed daily by the Hamilton and Kirkland population.

The cooks and managers at McEwen and Commons rattle off some random quantities of food and drink that would be needed to satisfy the hungry students at each dining hall for the evening meal: two gallons of soup (about one-third of the amount consumed at lunch), five or ten gallons of stew, 90 to 100 pounds of ham, one case of beans, 30 pounds of instant mashed potatoes, 25 gallons of homogenized milk and 400 brownies.

Preparing and serving such masses of food is more than a nine-to five job for the large kitchen staffs. There are three, overlapping work shifts: two of these full-time, eight-hour work days, the other a four-hour part-time shift.

At six in the morning, the breakfast preparation staff comes in, with but 90 minutes to create a meal to delight the palates of sleepy students. This shift lasts until 2:30 p.m., the workers also helping with lunch preparation and service.

At 7 a.m., the breakfast servers and noon meal cooks and preparers report to work. Lunch preparation lasts from 8:30 until 11 a.m. The workers on this shift also make things ready in the kitchen for the dinner meal.

From 4:30 in the afternoon to 8:30, part-time college and high school students come in. Basically, the jobs of this staff involve helping with the dinner service, replenishing vanishing supplies of food, condiments and drinks, and cleaning up after dinner.

Sixty workers are employed in the McEwen kitchen, 25 of whom are full-time. Commons employs 20 full time workers and 25 part-time. When the Bundy dining hall is open during the fall and spring semesters, it employs three full-time and two part-time workers. Each dining unit has three cooks, one for each of the daily meals.

'There has never been much change in student tastes from year to year.'

The day begins at 10 a.m. for Commons cook Stewart Jones. After helping with lunch, Jones begins preparing for dinner in the early part of the afternoon. This is Jones' fifth year on the Hill. Assisting him with the dinner mean is second cook Jeanette Forrester, who comes in at 1:30 on four weekdays.

At McEwen, cook Tony Grasso comes into work at 11:00 a.m., when he helps Katie Klueber cook lunch. The dinner meal preparations then begin in the afternoon, with Klueber as Grasso's assistant.

Klueber has seen 21 years of service in kitchens in the Hill. She is known as the "yogurt lady" at McEwen, because she handles the daily preparation of that substance. This is Grasso's eleventh year of food service in the community.

By the time the dinner cooks had begun their work on the evening's main courses and side dishes, some of the dinner preparations were already complete. Baking and dessert specialists working in the morning shifts had prepared brownies and jello that would be served that night. Tossed green salads and a jello fruit salad that had also been made that morning were stored in a cooler.

Under normal circumstances, all of the dinner meal preparations take place the day that the food is to be served. Occasionally, meat is cooked the day before, sliced the next day and reheated before serving, because some meat is more easily handled in that maner.

Meal preparation schedules are sometimes altered to accommodate special food services. Apart from the normal three daily meals, the kitchens also handle other food preparations: special parties, meals for infirmary patients, bagged lunches, and training meals for sports teams. Most of these are handled by the Commons kitchen staff.

At McEwen, a vegetarian entree is prepared in addition to the two usual main dishes. This program, which began last year, was expanded this year with vegetarian recipes containing special ingredients that had been requested by students.

'At 4:30 p.m. the dinner meal preparation "congeals" in the Commons kitchen.'

The kitchens at Commons and McEwen are well-equipped to handle the production of large volumes of food each day.

The all-electric McEwen kitchen is an expanse of stainless steel, glass and wood. Convection ovens, that create heat by forced air and which served to heat the ham garnished with pineapple, are used daily to prepare cakes and pastries, and to roast meat.

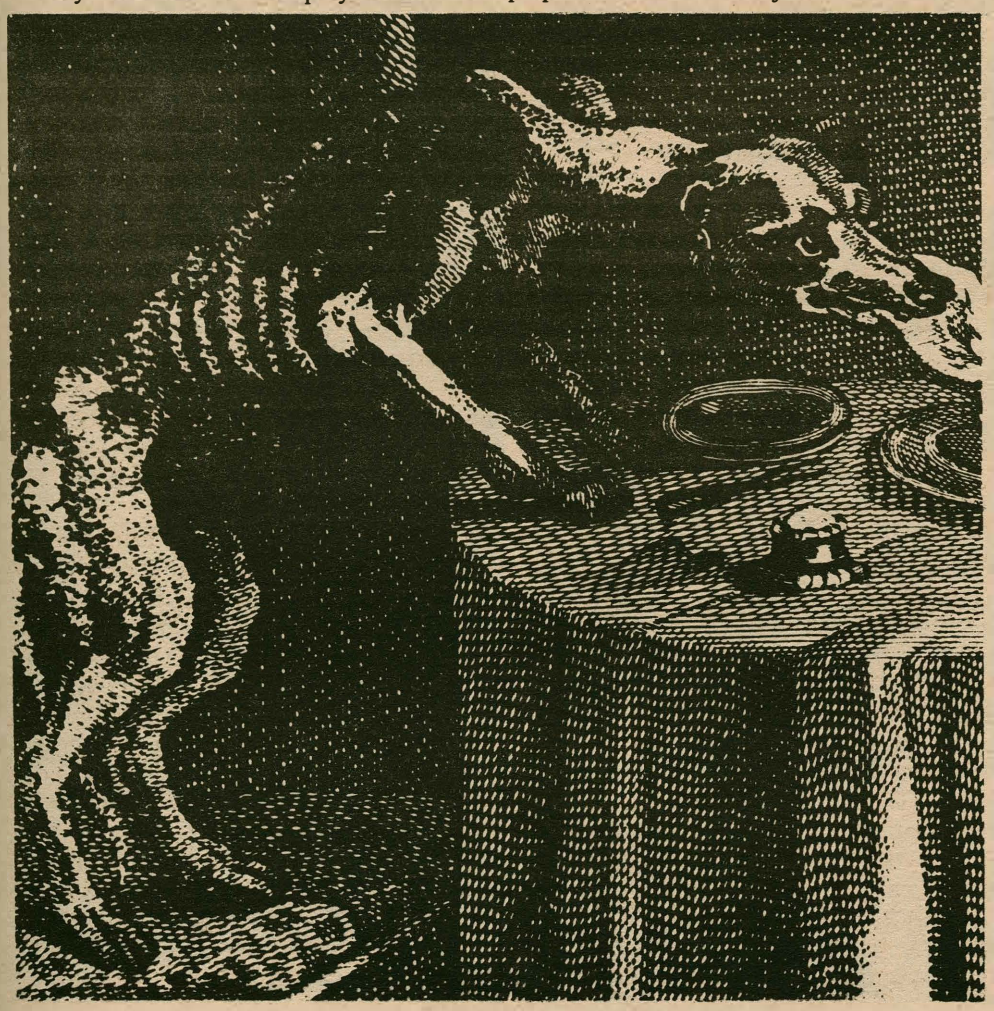
On top of the banks of convection ovens at McEwen are cartons of stale bread which Grasso said were used for bread crumbs in dishes such as breaded veal cutlets.

In both kitchens, stainless steel steam kettles, 40-gallon vats which are heated by hot water, were used in the preparation of the beef stew. One of the two steam kettles at Commons was installed earlier this year.

Commons operates both on electricity and gas. In the event of a power failure, food from the electric McEwen and Budny kitchens would be brought to Commons for preparation in the gas equipment.

Both kitchens rely on steamer units, horizontal pressure cookers designed to accommodate trays of food. Referring to their valuable ability to bring dishes to serving temperature in five to ten minutes, Anne Martin, food services director for the two campuses, called the steamers "the best equipment we have."

Dazzling arrays of ladles, cooking spoons, and assorted spatulas hang in clusters in each kitchen. In Commons, Jones stirred the beef stew during preparation with a long-handled stainless steel spatula. Everything is big: five and ten gallon pots and kettles in the corner, large vegetable pans containing many quarts



of beans and onions on the stove tops, a monstrous electric beater which sits on the floor rather than the counter-top.

Each kitchen is equipped with several cooler and freezer rooms, which are kept at different temperatures for the proper refrigeration of the various dairy products, condiments, meats, leftovers, vegetables and so forth. The coolers usually only hold a few days' supplies at a time, as the shelves are constantly being restocked. Commons Manager McIntosh said that the coolers and freezers were cleaned out entirely before each vacation break during the school year to avoid having stored food sit for any considerable length of time.

Both kitchens also have deep-friers, used in the preparation of fried dishes such as veal or french fries. Commons has a broiler for meat preparation. The McEwen kitchen additionally has a unit which has been christened a "yogurt oven" because of its use for that adopted function.

The kitchens at both Hamilton and Kirkland are antiseptically clean. Each specialized worker is responsible for cleaning the area that he or she works in. An additional thorough cleaning is given to the kitchens about once a week. The cooks at Commons said that their unit had been given a special cleaning because they were expecting a visit from a food inspector.

The massive job of feeding the hundreds of students of the Hill fell to Service Systems Corp. five years ago. A national organization headquartered in Buffalo, Service Systems is a subsidiary of DelMonte Foods (yes, the same one that makes canned fruit).

Food Service Director Anne Martin, who coordinates operation in the campus kitchens, keeps close tabs on production figures supplied to her by the different units and handles necessary revisions to the six-week menu cycle. Additionally, her office deals with the food purveyors, which must first be approved through Service Systems headquarters.

Presently, Service Systems is negotiating with the college for a new contract, the present agreement having expired this month. Martin's office is showing the colleges a "financial picture" of the food price situation in terms of "what Service Systems is now doing, how we're doing it, and what could be planned for the future," in an attempt to project the inflation of the coming year. Thus, the company will be able to show why a change in the meal plan price may be necessary. The college would then have a chance to tailor a food plan that would most snugly fit the price range they wish to work within.

Martin said that despite the general upward shift of prices over the past year, no menu changes or substitutions have been necessary, to compensate for expensive items. Rather than eliminating menu items or substituting food of a different quality, the kitchen staffs have adopted certain cost-cutting measures such as not buying pre-prepared meat, and making foods such as soup, granola and all desserts from scratch.

If kitchen costs during the year rise above the budget figure because of inflated food prices, the additional expense is absorbed by the colleges.

At 4:30 p.m. the dinner meal preparation "congeals" in the Commons kitchen, said Jones. The main entrees and side dishes of onions, mashed potatoes (instant, because it's more "economical"), and tomato soup are ladled out into serving trays. The serving crew will be ready to dish out the food at 5:00 when some winter sports teams eat dinner.

By shortly after 5:00, the serving trays behind the counters at McEwen are full of the steaming stew and ham. The side dishes at this dining hall tonight are green beans, mashed potatoes and cream of chicken soup. Before the hungry students arrive, the manager gives the serving staff last-minute instructions on serving the evening's dishes.

The period between 5:30 and 7:00 in the kitchens is occupied with serving food and replenishing depleted supplies of the individual dishes. When not busy keeping students fed, the dinner cooks clean the kitchen.

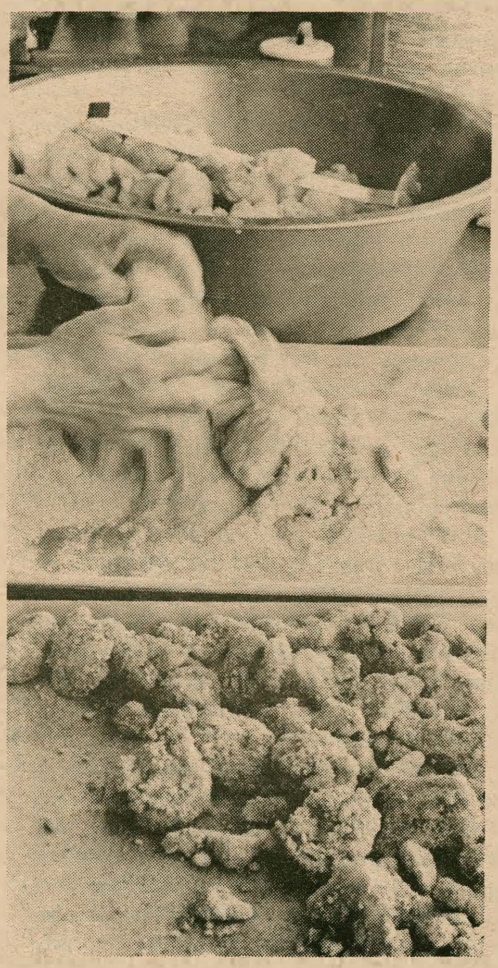
As with many of Service Systems' meals, some students were dissatisfied with the food. Others thought the ham was the best the kitchens had served in a long time.

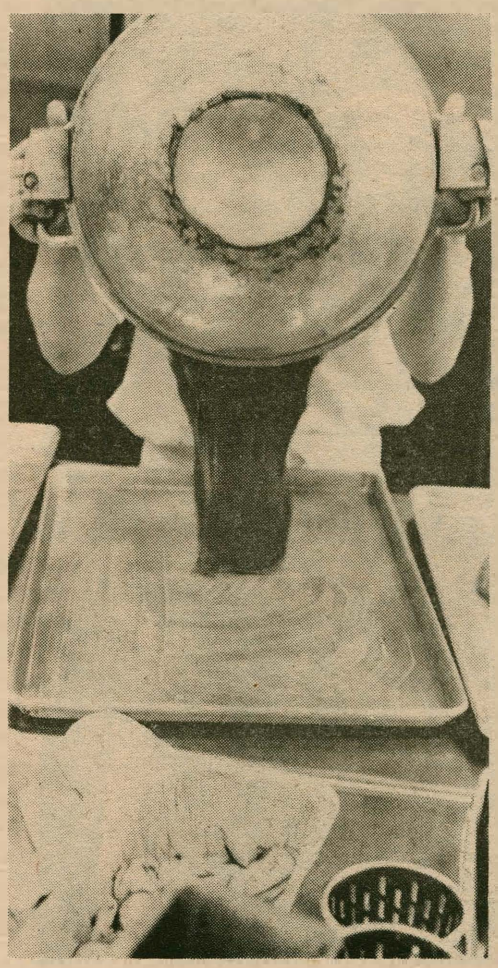
Martin said that campus Service Systems is eager to respond to students' likes and dislikes, encouraging persons that are unhappy with a meal to let the manager of the dining hall know about it. She said response has been good to a comments pad placed near the McEwen dining hall entrance this year.

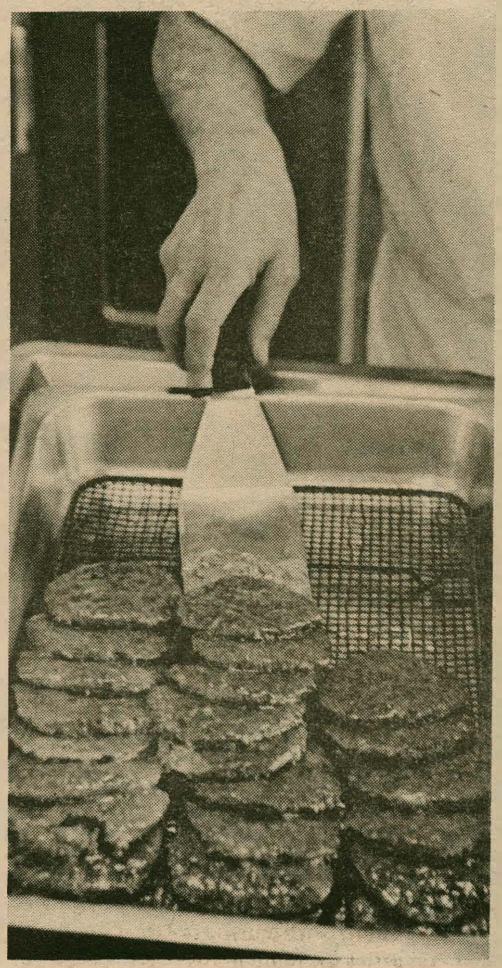
Martin characterized her office as always being receptive to new ideas or suggestions, citing the Hamilton-Kirkland Food Committeemeetings as forums for student-Service System interaction.

During a break in the dinner preparations earlier in the afternoon, Commons cook Jones noted an interest on the part of the campus food services "to cater to student wants to try to get what is requested. We always strive in earnest to abide by what the students like and want."

McEwen cook Klueber admitted that there were difficulties in preparing meals to satisfy all students on such a mass scale. "Students just don't understand what goes into preparing some of the dishes they like," she said. "Sometimes we just don't have the time or facilities to make meals that will please everybody."







Rhetoric and Debate, with Elegance

By Peter Sluys

"I own this flat. I like to sit here and watch the dead bodies go by. They generally make about ten knots an hour." Thus spoke Alexander Woollcott '09, one of a long line of personalities who comprise the Hamilton Literary Tradition.

More than most other small colleges, Hamilton cherishes its writers and thinkers, even those of transient fame. This love of writing is inbred in the college, for in its early years, there was simply nothing else for the students to do.

Professor of Speech Charles Todd believes that "Isolation produced the heavy emphasis on writing in the college's early years; a student needed permission to leave the

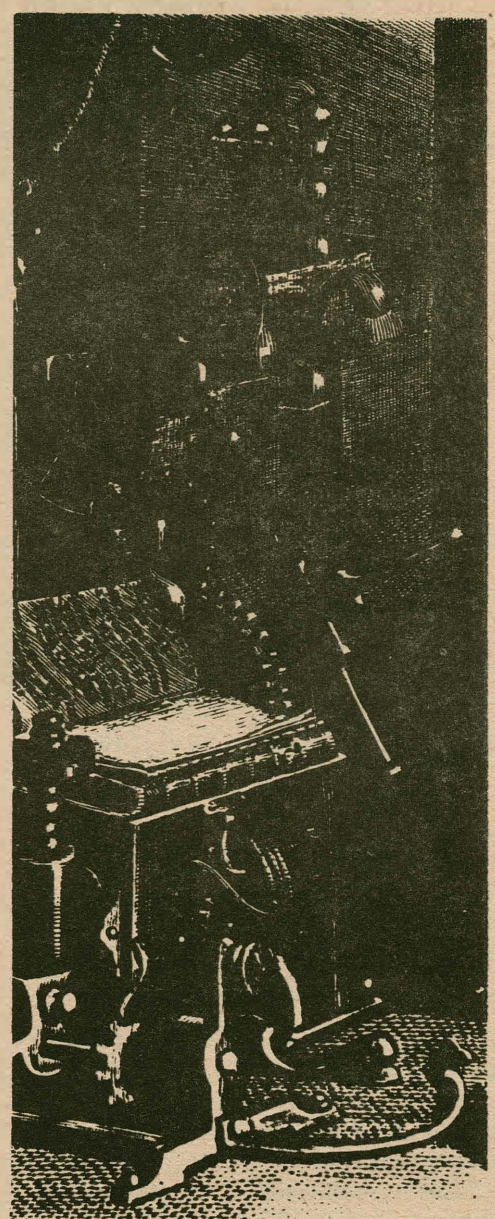
campus, and even if he got it—where would hes go? Frustration—also due to a lack of women—produced constant turmoil at the college; but it also produced a stimulating atmosphere for creative activity." In the earliest period of the college's existence, the creative spirit found outlets in two literary societies, both precursors to today's fraternities. These two societies (Philopeuthian and Phoenix by name) scheduled lively debates on such topics as "Are the Abilities of the Sexes Equal?" and "Would the Acquisition of the Canada Be Beneficial to This Country?," as well as building large and respectable libraries for themselves. The rhetoric and debate was taken seriously not only in its spoken form, but in its written form as well. Elegance of language was the rule, and this demand for beautifully crafted English is carried on by the faculty of the college to the present day.

During the 1850's, the literary life was transformed from the Societies and their fratemity successors, to the classroom and academic competition. During these years the college turned out preachers, teachers, and con artists. Carl Carmer recounts the story of Alonzo Whteman, Hamilton student and con artist supreme in his book "Listen for a Lonesome Drum." It seems Whiteman—a noted sharp and forger—got into a poker game with three professional card sharps in Utica. Since Whiteman was hardly a novice at cheating people, he realized what was happening; he drew his gun and got his money back. Then he took the other sharps out to dinner. Whiteman possessed that combination of "chutzpah" and elegance which led the law on a merry chase until the Pinkerton Agency caught up with him in the 1880's. More representative of this period, though, were men like Arthur Tappan Pierson '55, who wrote over thirty-five books and tracts on religion, and became a noted missionary. Then there was Arthur S. Hoyt, whose "The Work of Preaching" went through several editions and a revision. John Butler also completed a six volume set entitled "Butler's Theory," which explicated Holy Writ so everyone could see the light.

But religion was also used as a tool by writers like Theodore Weld, whose "Slavery as It Is" was a punishing attack on that system. Gerritt Smith was another famous abolitionist, whose fiery speeches more than once set the mob against him. These men were the product and contributors to a literary tradition heavily influenced by Oneida County, where new sects and philosophies sprung up overnight.

Henry Shaw Wheeler, more commonly known as Josh Billings, was an exception to the normally solid prose that emanated from Hamilton's graduates during the mid-nineteenth century. Billings, who attended Hamilton from 1837-1838, was a master of dialect, and President Lincoln's favorite humorist. While here, Billings became the first man to scale the Chapel wall and reach the tower without using rope or ladder.

Then came the Civil War and Reconstruction. As the century wore on, a more diversified student body came to the college—but there were fierce fights for the literary prizes. So important were these prizes that when faced with a student revolt in 1884, President Henry Darling threatened to cancel the Clark Prize. He



did—and the graduating class packed for home. President Darling's action brought national condemnation, and became a cause of contention at the College until Darling's death in the early 1890's.

The twenty years commencing with 1890 began the "glory years" of the Hamilton literary tradition. In that period, Alexander Woollcott, Ezra Pound '05, Hawley Truax, Robert Barnes Rudd, '09, and Samuel Hopkins Adams all passed through Hamilton. The College Literary Magazine—always important—assumed new status, as this eminent group of men came to Clinton. Samuel Hopkins Adams '91 authored over thirty-nine books, of which his "Grandfather's Stories" (dedicated to Hamilton College) is perhaps the best known. Adams wrote with style and grace, and subtle humor.

Subtle humor was not the trademark of another famous writer of this remarkable period. Alexander Woollcott was perhaps the most outrageous Charlatan (he founded the dramatic troupe of that name) to ever be part of any tradition. Fat and stumpy, with a red fez perched on his gleaming brow, Woollcott made a show of everything he did—he made a fortune on Wall Street, became The New York Times' powerful drama critic, helped Hawley Truax found

The New Yorker Magazine, and served as a mere Sergeant writing for "Stars and Stripes" during World War I. Though fat, Woollcott was bursting with energy, and his cruel barbs must have hidden a spirit that pleaded for compassion. He made fun of himself in all his writings, sometimes indirectly, as in this letter to a friend:

"Thank you for the information about young Greenstreet. Tell him that if he doesn't do better in English and German I shall have to sit on him. That ought to hold him for awhile."

Writing on vellum

His caustic wit is clear in this letter to President William Cowley concerning honorary degrees:

"This final sentence [in the citation] is a sample not only of bogus writing of the most spurious sort but is a masterpiece of the immodesty which I thought you were trying to avoid. In any sentence in which you effect to suggest the reasoning of subfreshmen you must use an idiom which would fairly represent their thoughts....I cannot read this verbal monstrosity without passing on to you my mild expression of dissent. Hoping you choke, I remain, Yours Affectionately, A. W."

Yet Woollcott was passionately interested in helping others develop their talents. He was a constant booster of the Hamilton College Choir; he helped young actors get their first auditions, and he assisted several young artists through college. At his death, Woollcott was hailed by friend and enemy alike as the greatest critic of the century; he brought pungent wit, acerbic comment, and uncommon honesty to his job.

Another honest writer was Ezra Pound, the great–if troubled–mind that came to Hamilton in 1904, to graduate with the class of 1905. Archibald MacLeish said of Pound: "He was the first of the American poets justly called modern; he was the great dismantler, the great wrecker of brownstone fronts and imitation Gothic stations. He was a wrecker to whom not merely the politely dead poetry of the generation . . . but the whole world which accepted that poetry was an obsolescence . . .calling for the crow bar and the sledge." Yet he was a creator as well, and if his poetry was sometimes erratic, there was enough genius in him to excuse his faults. Pound only published one poem at Hamilton, in the 1905 Hamilton Literary Magazine. It was entitled "Belangal Alba", and was supposed to be a translation of a 10th-century manuscript. Pound published his first collection of poems in Italy, from where he corresponded frequently with several Hamilton alumni. His letters are disjointed, but meaningful; he seems to see himself as a prophet, whose voice is disregarded at the hearer's peril. In 1936, he wrote this about the quality of news:

"Only an ideal, or a sense of mission of some kind causes men to write for no, or low, pay. You don't or shouldn't want foreign news sifted through what British Secret Service or some oil company thinks the 'Americ/peepul' ought to know. That rules out a number of snappy well-connected correspondents."

Literary life at Hamilton was given new impetus with the arrival of Professor Percy Saunders of the Chemistry Department-who also played violin. The Saunders homestead became the artistic center of the community, with frequent concerts given in the Music Room, and guests such as James Agee and Thornton Wilder stopped over frequently. Indeed, Wilder became enamored with the college, and honored it with an exit line in his play "Our Town". Wilder's brother, Amos, taught at Hamilton for four years, and composed reams of poetry about the Hill. The comparative notation of the Hill turned students to the Saunders' mecca of literature and the arts; and, as Professor Todd '33 recalls, if you were accepted at the Saunders, you were in. Now, by the 1930's, the curriculum had changed to "pure liberal arts"; the emphasis on the classics was declining, while speech and elegant writing dominated. Inspired by the likes of Pound, Woollcott, Truax, and Adams, students wrote for the Hamilton Literary Magazine and the various competitions as never before. An alumnus of the early thirties, Louis C. Jones, marveled at the improvement shown by each new generation of writers; sensitive skillful prose was the watchword.

Yet, radical change was soon to come. Hamilton was to move "from a very artsy little college" in an entirely new literary direction. The bombs of September 1939 brought the first premonition of change. In Part II, Feb. 7:

The Wind of Change: 1778; 1880; 1939-1974 Kirkland Creative Writing. "Publish or Perish". The Decline of the Competitions. The New Breed. The New York State Monopoly. The Old Guard. Inelegant English?-Ezra Pound Walks at Sunset: 1969. The Sterile Beanfield. The turn from the Humanities. Whither Literature on the Hill?

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John Mavrogenis Joins Development Office

John Mavrogenis has been appointed associate director of development, Hamilton Vice-President for Communications and Development Joseph Anderson has announced..

In another staff change in his office, Anderson acknowledged the resignation of Orville H. Goplen, assistant director of public relations. Goplen, who will leave at the end of the academic year, was asked to resign.

Mavrogenis, assistant to the president since 1973, will aid Anderson with parents' programs, foundations, and deferred giving programs. He will also provide "secretarial support services," said Anderson, which means that Mavrogenis will provide administrative help in the development office in mailings, file up-dates, and the current compilation of a new Alumni Directory.

A 1964 alumnus of Hamilton, Mavrogenis will also work with the Dean of the College Office on faculty grants and will continue his responsibilities to the foreign students on campus.

The college has begun a search for a successor to Mavrogenis in the president's office, and Anderson said he expects an appointment "reasonably soon."

Regarding Goplen's dismissal, Anderson said, "Goplen has done a very good job for sports information, I'd like that job to be more of an assistant director's job-not just sports." Anderson also said he will hire a person who can do sports as well as involve students in the office's affairs. He said he would like to hire an alumnus for the position.

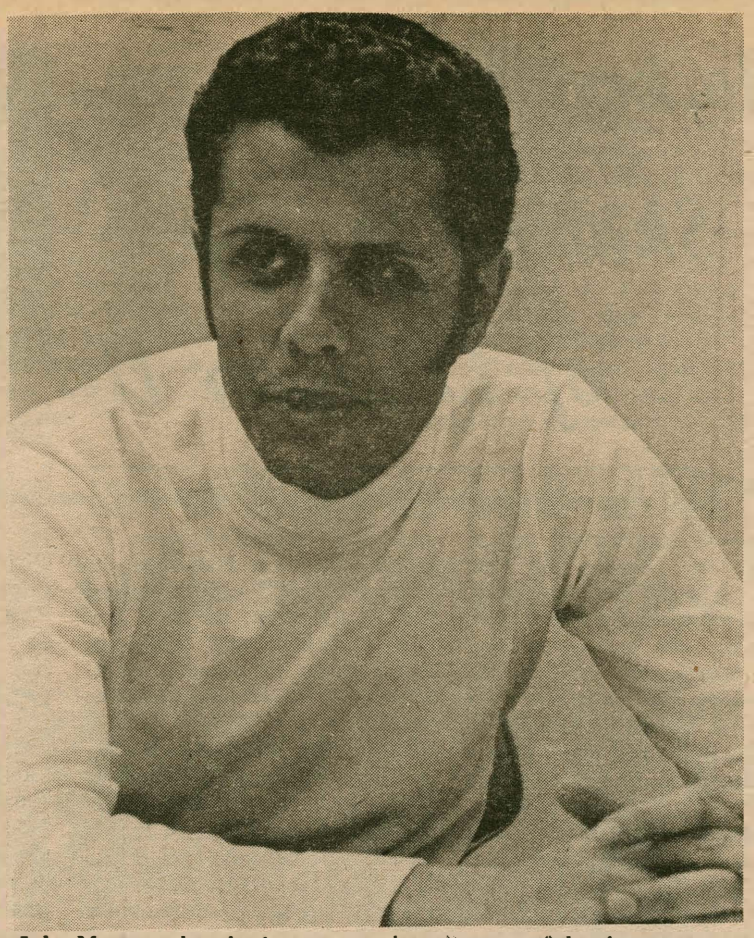
Goplen, who has been with the college since September 1972, said, "I'm disappointed. I expected to be employed until my 65th birthday which is two years hence."

Goplen said he left his old job with the United States Information Agency one year early with the expectation of working five years here.

Served in Scandinavia

Before coming to Hamilton, Goplen had spent a 24-year career as a press officer in the foreign service with several assignments at various U.S. embassies, particularly in Scandinavia. His last assignment was in Vietnam.

Goplen's income is subsidized by a government pension, but he says he must look for another job to support himself. In his resume, Goplen wrote, "I am well, active, and would like an opportunity to work until I am 70."



John Mavrogenis, who is now associate director of development

Amici Cellist To Give Recital

A cello recital will be given Monday (Jan. 27) in the Chapel at 8:30 p.m. by Daniel MacIntosh of the Amici Quartet. He will be accompanied on the piano by Joseph DiPiazza of the University of North Carolina.

The recital, free of charge, is in place of the concert originally scheduled at that time by the Amici Quartet, the string ensemble in residence at the colleges.

MacIntosh has appeared as a soloist with orchestras throughout the nation. A native of Wisconsin, he began making concert appearances in the Midwest while still in high school and has been featured on "Artists' Showcase," a production of WGN-TV in Chicago. He was the first American to perform Boris Tischenko's "Concerto for Cello and Winds."

Zellner

cont. from page twenty-four

must initiate a search in order to meet its affirmative action committment, Babbitt said.

He said that many people believe that Jamison, who is a candidate for the post on a permanent basis, is a very good man. He added, however, that he has a responsibility to make sure that the job is filled with the best person possible.

YEARBOOKS AND ITS PHOTOS

Anyone who wants a copy of last year's yearbook, or anyone who wants to submit a senior photograph or any other photographs for this year's yearbook should contact Carol Davis at x4482.

HUMAN SEXUALITY COURSE

A course in human sexuality will be offered during the second semester. The course is being coordinated by Clinical Psychologist Don Muilenberg in conjunction with Dean of Student Affairs Jane Poller and a joint Hamilton-Kirkland Student Committee. The program will include guest speakers, films, and discussions. Some of the topics which will be covered are contraception, venereal disease, heterosexual and homosexual relationships, and marriage.There is a $4 registration fee; students can register with Ruth Pansa on the second floor of the Health Center. Registration will begin Feb 3 and end Feb. 7.

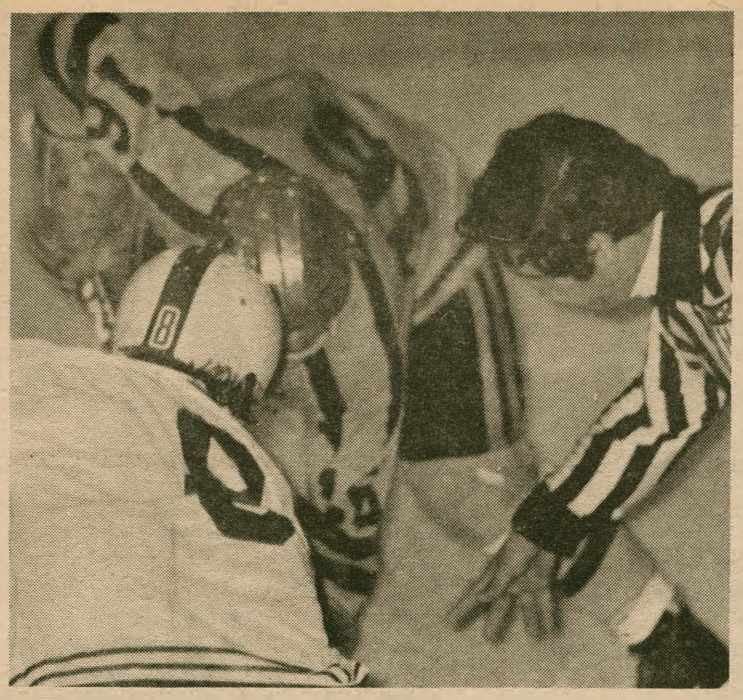
VOLPONE

Ben Jonson's "Volpone" will be staged by Professor of English Edwin Barrett's winter study class, with three performances scheduled for Minor Theater. Jan. 27 at 8 p.m. and Jan. 28 at 2 and 8 p.m.

LOVE FOR LOVE

Auditions for the Kirkland-Hamilton spring production of William Congreve's *Love for Love*—a Restoration comedy with music, will be held on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday (Feb. 4 and 5) from 7 until 10 at the List Recital Hall.

Hockey Team Skating to Top of Division II



By STEVE HAWEELI

A mature and confident Hamilton College hockey team is tearing up Division II this season. A slow start due to a lack of ice almost resulted in a season opening loss to Oswego State whom the Continentals embarrassed last Saturday by a score of 9-4. Over vacation, Hamilton swept the Elmira Tournament easily, but lost the Nichols Tournament. Middlebury outscored the Conts 5-2, and Bowdoin outskated them 6-3. However, the new year has brought the Continentals four straight wins, as well as a winning attitude, something that a couple of other sports on the hill could use.

The University of Buffalo was the first Winter Study opponent, and the fans went wild in the overtime thriller. Sophomore Tom Griffith, last week's ECAC player of the week, flicked in a backhander at 5:48 in the ten minute overtime period to give Hamilton a 4-3 victory. Hamilton's third goal was a beauty as co-captain Rick Aubry skated in on the right wing, eluded a defenseman, and fired a six foot slap shot by Bull goaltender Johnny Moore.

The snow and dreariness of Manchester, New Hampshire was the setting for perhaps the most exciting game this year, against the St. Anselm's Hawks. Hamilton won the game 7-6, but not without keeping the outcome of the game in suspense until the final buzzer sounded. Tied 1-1 after the first period, both teams erupted for four goals. Keith O'Brien '77, and Kurt Ziemendorf '77 tallied once, and George Gillmore '77 scored twice for Hamilton. In that period, St. Anselm's scored first to give them the lead, 2-1. Then O'Brien and Gillmore scored goals 14 seconds apart. After a six-minute scoring respite, Anselm's scored two goals within two minutes to regain the lead. George Gillmore tied it up three minutes later at 15:18, but Jim Morris of St. A's tallied 35 seconds later. At 17:29 Ziemendorf let fly his slap shot that cruised past netminder Tom Gavin to tie the score at five apiece.

At 6:02 in the final period, Lenny Thomas and Donny Armstrong assisted a speeding Ricky Anderson for the sixth and apparently decisive goal. Both teams seemed a little sizzled from the previous period's action, and Hamilton was coasting along until Armstrong was slapped with a two minute interference penalty. Griffith, fiery Phil Hildebrand, Ziemendorf, and promising rookie Bobby Bauer got the call to kill the penalty. The action had been "end to end" just prior to the penalty, and the stage was set for the Anselm's power play. Armstrong's sweat was just drying in the box when Eddie King triumphantly beat Hamilton goaltender Shawn George to his short side, firing it over George's right shoulder. The momentum definitely had shifted to Anselm's, as the Hawks began to concentrate on scoring the winning goal with only 1:08 remaining to play. At 1:06, before the din in the West Side Arena over King's goal subsided, Tom Griffith, who was positioned in front of the net, poked in the puck for the seventh and final goal of the game. Anselm's, which has recently been beset by internal strife, managed to miss an obvious score with two seconds left in the period, when Jim Morris failed to lift the puck about one inch for the goal that would have sent the game into overtime.

Back in Clinton, Hamilton trounced RIT 13-2 on Wednesday, January 15. RIT took a physical pounding as well in an obvious mismatch that caused many Hamilton players and fans to question the prowess of RIT, a team not noted for winning. Gillmore and Keith O'Brien continued their torrid pace scoring two goals apiece and assisting on at least two others.

The most recent game was Oswego State, in which the Continentals dominated play the entire evening. Donny Armstrong wasted no time in his quest for a hat trick as he scored the first two Hamilton goals in the first five minutes of play. Not to be outdone was Keith O'Brien, also after a hat trick, who scored the third Continental goal for a 3-1 lead at the end of the first period. In the second period Hamilton and Oswego had a tough time playing hockey, as they were too busy fighting. Hamilton managed five more goals to lead 8-3, and the final score was 9-4.

The Sage was packed, and one Clintonian in the crowd remarked he hadn't seen the corners at the scoreboard end of the rink filled with spectators for a few years. Hamilton proved to be superior to Oswego, which apparently realized this before the game and employed brutal tactics to try to intimidate the Continentals. They reputedly even brought down one of the local referees from Oswego, who made a few questionable calls. The penalty box was warm and stinky all night, as an official record of combined team penalty minutes was set. Despite the questionable officiating, Hamilton skated all over the Lakers sending them home wondering what happened to the team they almost beat twice.

In 1975 Hamilton has jelled as a team. Assistant Coach John Karin has continued to contribute constructive advice. Coach Batt is pleased with every aspect of the Continental'sgame, especially the vast improvement of the power play. No player can be singled out as better or more valuable on this team. The scoring lead is within five player's grasp, and the goaltending chores are split handily by Ray Rossi and Shawn George. The defense is strong

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with Bobby Bauer '78 coupling with Kurt Ziemendorf, and the experienced Rick Aubry working with physical junior Donny Armstrong. Armstrong is proving to be one of the finer athletes of the junior class.

Ricky Anderson, working with Keith O'Brien and freshman Len Thomas, has successfully maintained his fine play despite the graduation of the beloved Benny Madonia '74. In fact that line might be more balanced than last years'. Three spectacular sophomores. Tom Griffith, Phil Hildebrand, and George Gillmore are simply too much for opponents to handle. Each of them has scored at least 10 goals. George, the younger brother of senior co-captain Dave Gillmore, has been at the right place at the right time to account for many of his tallies, and Hildebrand and Griffith skate and pass to each other like they've played on the same line all their lives.

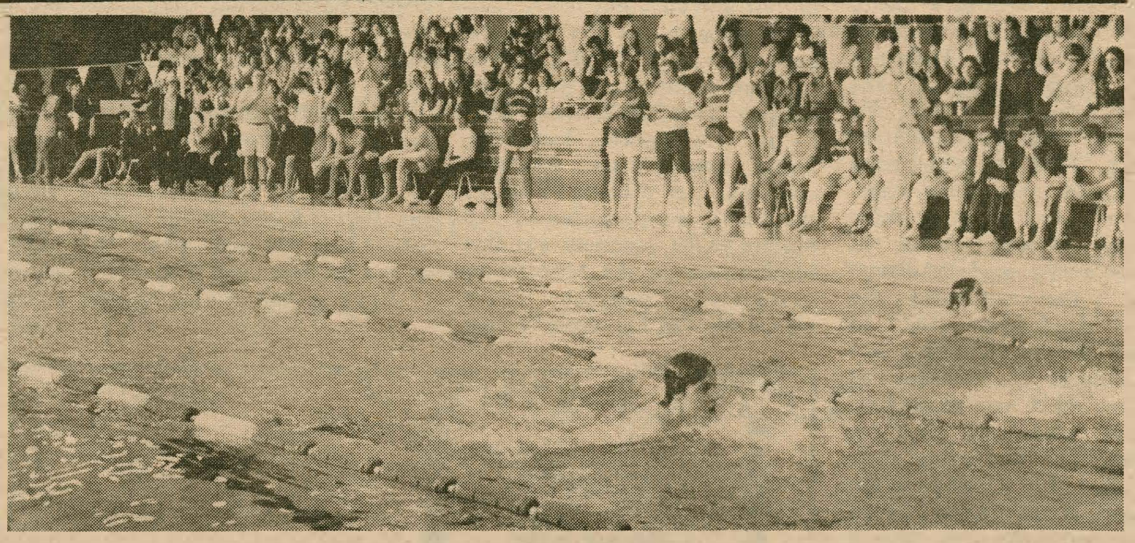
The third line is comprised of a scrappy sophomore, Chip Williams, scrappier senior Gib Hedstrom, and Dave Gillmore. Gillmore, after being injured earlier in the season is being utilized as a wing because of the fine play of Bob Bauer. Yet Gillmore is not uncomfortable at wing because he was a wing before he came to Hamilton. Recently Williams has had the scoring knack, and it appears that that line will have to be heard from more often in games to come.

The spirit of the squad is high, as are their hopes for continued success this year and for a few years to come. The talent is there, but the question is will Hamilton be allowed to terrorize Division II for two or three more years?

Amherst faces the Continentals at 3 p.m. on Wednesday at the Sage Rink, which is the last game before the next test Hamilton has against U.Mass, Bowdoin, and Colby on the road during intercession.

Record-Setting Relay Downs Williams

By JOHN A. NAVARRE



The Hamilton College swimming team has kept up its winning ways, beating St. Bonaventure easily before the Christmas recess and then edging a strong Williams squad at the start of Winter Study.

Coach Eric MacDonald, commenting on his coaching policy, said, "I try not to bullshit guys. You have to tell guys when they'll win, when they have a chance to win, and when they don't have a chance to win."

MacDonald knew that Hamilton was going to beat St. B's and made the trip to Olean optional for his swimmers because of the ensuing exam week. Five Hamilton swimmers remained on the Hill that weekend.

As easy as the meet was, Hamilton still qualified eight swimmers for the NCAA Division III Nationals. Hamilton outscored St. Bonaventure 75-38. Bucko Strehlow set a school record in the 1000-yard Freestyle event with a 10:32.6 clocking and finished 22 seconds before the second place swimmer.

In the top ten listings of the UNYSCSA for the week of Dec. 14th, Colgate, as usual, dominated the standings. It had the fastest swimmers in every event except the 200-yard Breaststroke where Hamilton's Jeff Carlberg - last year's State and National Champion - was placed well ahead of the rest of the group.

Hamilton meets Colgate February 19th at home and that may well be one of those contests that the Blue have no chance of winning.

The Ephmen of Williams travelled west from Williamstown for their annual grudge meet with Hamilton on Jan. 11th. Hamilton beat Williams last year in Williams' own pool, and the Ephmen came to Clinton with revenge as a prospect. Hamilton had the home water advantage, but the Williams squad had been in the water since September.

The Blue started their season on November first which gave them three weeks of hard swimming until they were interrupted by the Thanksgiving recess.

After a week more of swimming on their return from the holiday they then swam Cortland and Oneonta in a double dual meet and the following weekend destroyed St. B's. From the Bonaventure meet, the team took their exams and headed home for the Christmas holidays. The Williams meet was scheduled for the weekend after the team's return for Winter Study.

With Hamilton's slow and interrupted start in the water and Williams' strong preseason and the thought of revenge, the outcome of the meet was a mystery to all concerned. Hamilton started the meet strong with a first place and pool record in the Medley Relay.

Bucko Strehlow topped his own school record in the 1000-yard Free, but Johnny Needham, who seems to have been hampered by several circumstances this season, lost a close race to Williams' Jack Wild.

At the end of the first diving event Hamilton led Williams 22-21. The lead seesawed between the two teams until the end of the second diving event which saw Hamilton and Williams tied 53-53 with only the last event - the 400-yard Freestyle Relay - left to swim.

Williams had three of their fastest sprinters left for the last event. Coach MacDonald knew that the possibility of the meet being decided in the last relay was strong, so he saved Jack Widman, who won the 50-yard event; Joe Shrum, who anchored the winning Medley Relay,

Continued on page 23.

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Murphy Doesn't Expect to Lose

By CHIP WHITELY

In the last month the Blue basketball team has trekked from Ohio to Massachusetts, compiling an exceptional 7-3 record and surprising a lot of fans. Coach Tom Murphy has molded a winning ball club out of returning lettermen and a strong group of freshmen.

The hoopsters, however, dropped two tough games at the Wooster Christmas Classic in Ohio. The first loss was to host team Wooster which outplayed the Conts 86-78. The Blue were never out of the game, but the Ohio Valley conference winner of last year out-hustled them. Murphy termed the Wooster team as "excellent". Defensive stalwart Willie Jackson, the freshman playmaker for the Blue, copped 5 steals, while John Klauberg, '78,threw in 36 pts. at the offensive end of the court. The fans of this tourney, which contained several schools of Hamilton's size and scholastic record, also witnessed the second Hamilton loss, to Wheaton of Illinois. The 85-84 score reflects the closeness of this game which was marked by a 12 pt. comeback surge for Wheaton. The win came on a spectacular 30 ft. desperation field goal at the buzzer. Coach Murphy attributes this loss in part to poor play; however, the statistics show that Bernie Mucitelli dominated the boards, and that Hamilton players shot 100% from the free throw line when they could get there. The tournament play strengthened the team and sent the hoopsters home with the experience necessary for the winter-study schedule.

Williams came to Clinton at the term's opening to be greeted by a 59% Blue shooting average from the floor and flawless team play. Jackson contributed five field goals in five attempts and two of two free throws, and Mark Badger led the strong and active bench with 14 pts. Defensively, the Blue were able to shut off Williams' high scoring Tom Sheehe. Coach Murphy rates Williams as one of the toughest teams on the schedule, but also said, "We can play with anyone on a good night. We have a lot of intensity and concentration as a team. We are not going to overpower anyone on our schedule, but neither are they going to do the same to us."

Albany State made the trip to Clinton boasting a New York State Collegiate basketball rating. Mucitelli and Klauberg combined for 49 pts. to aid in the Blue's overpowering of the Staters 95-80. Mucitelli was also outstanding in the rebounding category. Co-captain Pedro Garcia showed his hustle fouling out of this game while cooling Albany's hot hand and shooting 4 for 6 from the floor. Albany State and Williams were in last year's post season tournaments and Coach Murphy hopes that the Conts are headed there this year,too.

Traveling to Roberts Wesleyan, the Hill five was confronted by a hot shooting and well disciplined team. Brian Coombes, '77, and Jackson rebounded and scored with equal success, spurning Wesleyan 78-68. Again a strong bench led by John Klauberg with 17 pts. was able to keep the starters fresh. Coach Murphy utilizes his depth very effectively, many times able to grab several fast break baskets each game with quick, rested players. Garcia is a master of those unopposed layups which often sway the momentum of the game toward the Blue. Kevin Smith offers astounding defense when the game situation requires it.

Later in the week Eisenhower visited Alumni gym to be outclassed 100-67. The Blue out-sized, out-rebounded (50-35), and out-shot(54%-43%) the Generals. Jackson again stood out as the key play maker, but the whole team got into the scoring column. Coach Murphy recognizes the addition that this year's freshmen make to the team, saying, "They are young and strong and are really out there to win."

On Monday night the cagers suffered an unaccountable defeat at the hands of Ithaca College. The close 81-74 score was a result of Hamilton's last minute heroics, but Murphy said, "The team was looking forward to Union and just didn't get up for this one."

A winning season could mean that more good ball players would come Hamilton's way. "If we have another freshman class like this one we will be in good shape," said the coach. However, he doesn't expect to lose too many under the present conditions.

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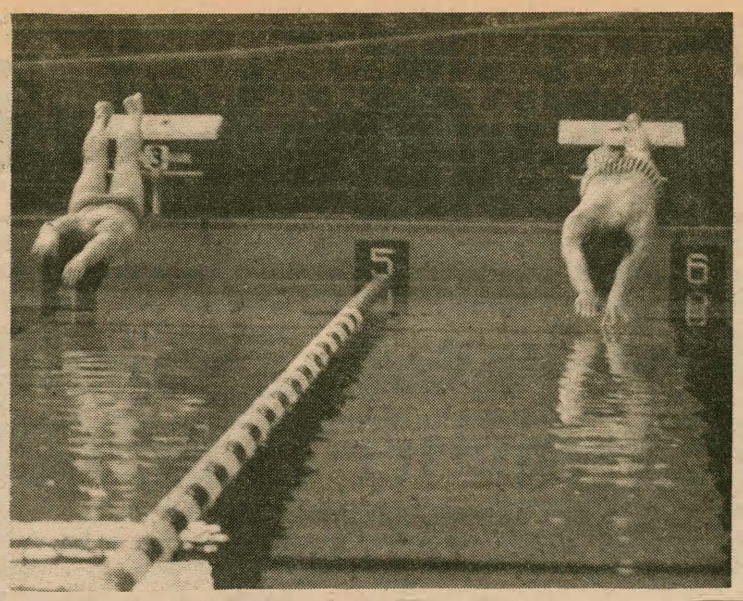
Swimming Strong

Continued from page 21.

Bucko Strehlow, who won and set pool records in both the 1000-yard and 500-yard Free events; and John Needham, Hamilton's tested trouble-shooter. Widman led off and was followed by Shrum and then Strehlow swam his leg of the race. Their combined effort placed Hamilton three seconds in front of Williams with John Needham pitted against Jack Wild.

Wild is the fastest man on the Williams squad and had beaten Needham previously during the meet in the 200-yard and 100-yard Free events. Needham held his own however and the relay team set a pool record of 3:21.7. The final score of the meet was Hamilton 60, Williams 53.

Hamilton's next tough competition will be St. Lawrence on Saturday, Feb. 15 in Canton, N.Y. The Larries are pointing toward a win against Hamilton and have the youth and the strength to pull off the upset.



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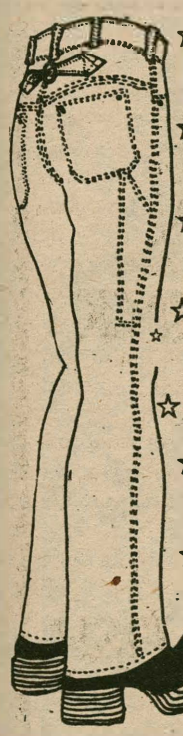

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Hamilton Sued for $4 Million

Hamilton College is being sued for $4 million for alleged libel by The Spectator in an article published in the newspaper's Sept. 7 issue.

The complaint against the college, dated Dec. 30 and filed in New York State Supreme Court, Oneida County, was made by Brian L. Seelow, 8 West Park Row, Clinton, N.Y.

Seelow contended in the summons served to the college that The Spectator published material about him which "was false and defamatory."

He further contended, "That at the time of such publication, defendant knew or could have ascertained with the exercise of reasonable care that the matter of and concerning the plaintiff was untrue.

"In publishing such false and defamatory matter," the summons continued, "defendant was actuated by actual malice and wrongfully and willfully intended by such publication to injure plaintiff."

Seelow is seeking $1 million for alleged injury, damage to his credit and reputation, and endurance of great pain and mental anguish. He is seeking an additional $3 million in punitive damages, together with the cost and disbursements of his action.

Hamilton Provost Eugene Lewis declined to comment about the matter, saying that he would not do so because the case was before the courts. Mitchel Ostrer, editor-in-chief of The Spectator, also withheld comment.

An answer to the complaint is expected to be made by The Hartford, one of the college's insurers.

The Spectator has taken out of public circulation until further notice all undistributed copies of the Sept. 7 issue in which the allegedly libelous material appeared.

THE SPECTATOR

VOLUME V, NUMBER 14 HAMILTON AND KIRKLAND COLLEGES, CLINTON, NEW YORK JANUARY 22, 1975

Kirkland Names Zellner Director of Publications

Jesse Zellner, director of institutional affairs, has been named Kirkland director of publications, President Babbitt announced in a letter dated Jan. 15. Zellner's appointment, which was made in consultation with Vice President for Development Sheila Muccio, is effective March 15.

Although the post of director of institutional affairs is presently filled on an acting basis by William Jamison, the college will conduct a formal search for a permanent director, in accord with a ruling of the Kirkland Human Rights Commission.

Zellner's appointment follows the resignations of Donald Braider, director of development, and Rose Morasco, current director of publications. Braider reportedly submitted his resignation before Muccio arrived as vice-president this summer.

Zellner, who is now on sabbatical, will be in complete charge of Kirkland's publications, Babbitt said. Morasco, who held her position part-time, was responsible for graphics and design of publications. Zellner, however, will be responsible for content as well as format, Babbitt said.

Coordination

Muccio said that on her arrival at the college, she saw a need for continuity and coordination in Kirkland's publications. She said that Morasco did a very good job, but that the college needed someone to take charge of all aspects of the college's publications, not just the graphics end.

Muccio said that she reviewed early Kirkland publications and found that those publications which Zellner had been in charge of were very good. Zellner had shown an eye for detail,she said.

Braider said that he believed the new vice president should be able to reorganize her office any way she saw fit. He wanted her to be able to appoint anyone she wanted to head up Kirkland's development drive, he said.

Braider added that he suggested that a vice president for development be hired, and that he had not wanted the job. His resignation, effective in mid-February, was "all very amicable," he said.

Braider said that he intends to remain in Clinton and be a freelance writer. "I won't have to get up when I don't want to," he said. Muccio said that in the future the college may use Morasco on a consulting basis.

Searches

Babbitt said there was no need for a search to fill the director of publications post. The Kirkland Human Rights Commission assured him that Zellner's move was a lateral transfer and that such transfers were allowable under Kirkland's affirmative action program, Babbitt said.

The commission ruled, however, that Zellner's vacancy of the post of director of institutional affairs created a bona fide opening in the administration. In spite of William Jamison's present position as acting director, the commission ruled that the college, when filling the post,

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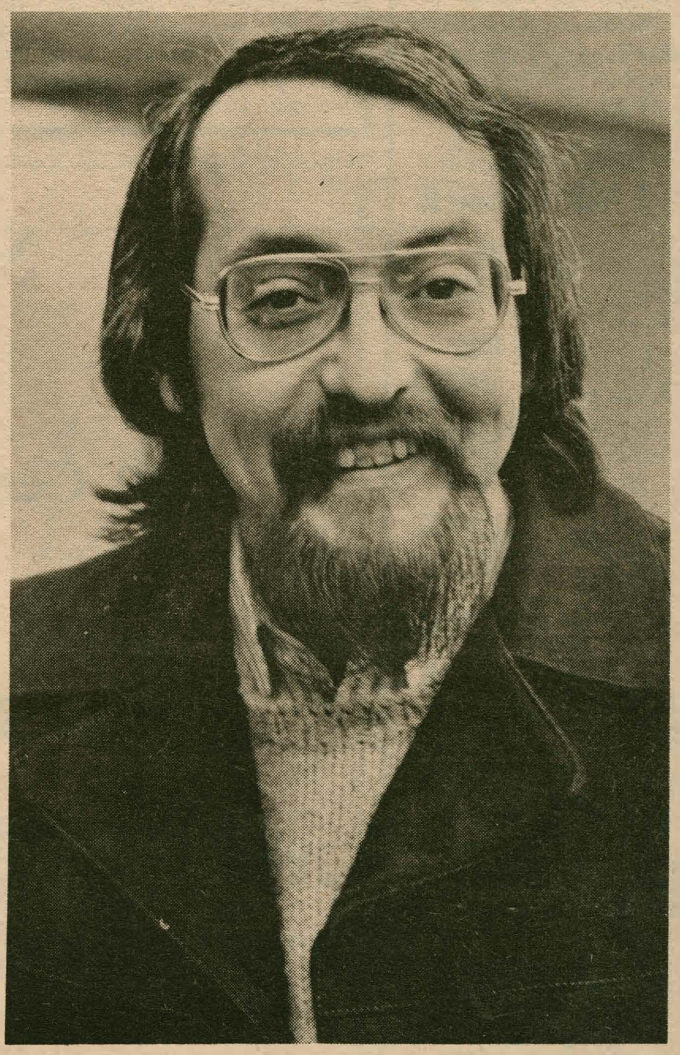

With Kirkland since its beginnings, Jesse Zellner now has a new job.

Student Dies in Car Crash

Calvin Kebernick, a Hamilton sophomore, was killed in an automobile accident Jan. 2 near Irvington, New Jersey. With him in the car was Mary McKnew, a Kirkland sophomore who is listed in fair condition at Irvington General Hospital.

Kebernick lived in Westfield, N.J. McKnew is from Bethesda, Md.

A memorial service was held Jan. 14 in the Chapel for Kebernick, which friends, administrators, and others attended.

A memorial fund is presently being organized by Jane McAllister and Richard Burns to purchase a library collection of books on brass music.